

Public Health. Oct. 27. 10. '63



REPORT

ON THE

LOCAL HEALTH

AND

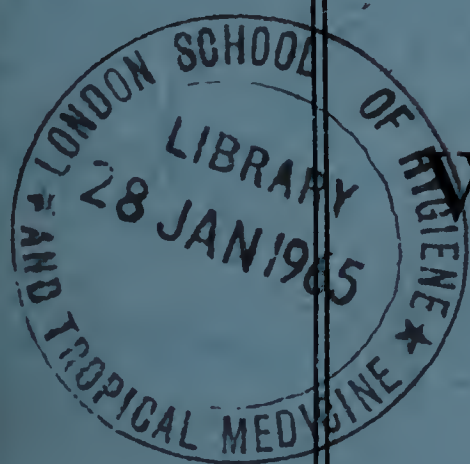
WELFARE SERVICES

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH

OF

WALLASEY



1963



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal

School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1963

HOWARD W. HALL M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.,
*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
Principal School Medical Officer, etc.*

Including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.)

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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Adult Training Centre	62	Infant Mortality	14
Ambulance Service	43	Infectious Diseases	18
Ante natal Clinics	22	Junior Training Centre	62
Air pollution	106	Lung Cancer	13
Births	10	Maternal Mortality	11
Blind Welfare	116	Maternity Outfits	34
Camping	109	Meat and Food Inspection	75
Care of Mothers and Young		Mental Health Service	54
Children	22	Midwifery Services	32
Child Welfare Clinics	26	Milk Supplies	70
Children Act, 1948	81	Milk for School Children	74
Chiropody Service*	52	Neo-natal Deaths	24
Clearance and Demolition		Noise Nuisances	97
Orders	92	Nurseries and Child Minders'	
Clean Linen Service	49	Regulation Act, 1948	31
Common Lodging Houses	110	Nursing Equipment and	
Convalescence	51	Apparatus	48
Day Nurseries	30	Nursing Homes	38
Deaths	12	Pet Shops	109
Dental Services	28	Pharmacy and Poisons Act	70
Development of Community		Post-natal Clinics	23
Care	63	Premature Babies	23
Diseases of Animals Acts	80	Prevention of Illness, Care	
Disinfestation	108	and After-Care	45
Domestic Help Service	53	Rag Flock and Other Fillings	
Domestic Servants' Registries	110	Materials Act	109
Economic Conditions	15	Rehabilitation	114
Environmental Health	84	Rodent Control	101
Factories Act*	95	School Health Service—	
Fertilizers and Feeding		Appendix	
Stuffs Act	70	Sewerage and Drainage*	101
Fluoridation of Water		Shop Acts	91
Supplies	53	Smoke Control Areas	107
Food and Drugs Act	70	Smoking and Health	51
Food Hygiene	87	Stillbirths	24
Food Poisoning	20	Swimming Pools	104
Hairdressers	110	Ten Year Development Plan	64
Handicapped Persons	119	Theatrical Employers	
Health Centres	22	Registration	110
Health Education*	49	Tuberculosis	45
Health Visiting	34	Unmarried Mothers	31
Home Nursing	37	Vaccination	39
Houses, Inhabited	11	Venereal Disease	51
Housing	91	Vital Statistics*	10
Ice Cream	89	Water Supply*	97
Illegitimacy	15	Welfare Foods	28
Immunisation	39	Welfare Services	112

* Denotes — Incorporates information specifically required by Ministry of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
WALLASEY.

To: The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey:

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the Borough for the year 1963.

The most important event of the year was the opening of the new clinic at Hudson Road, Leasowe, by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Roberts, J.P., on Saturday, 20th April, 1963, Alderman Mrs. Lyons, S.C.M., Chairman of the Health Committee presiding.

It is hoped that much good work will be done in this bright new purpose-built clinic for the benefit of the Health and Welfare of all living on the Leasowe Estate. The Health Department are most grateful to the Council for this clinic.

Vital Statistics.

The birth rate for the year was 18.87 per 1,000 population, which is almost the same as the rate of 18.86 for 1962. The number of illegitimate live births rose from 106 in 1962 to 128 in 1963 representing 6.56% of the total live births.

I am pleased to report a reduction in the number of deaths in infants under one year — 48 in 1963 compared with the figure of 61 in 1962, which was an unusually poor year for Wallasey in this respect. The infant mortality rate for the year was 24.60 compared with the rate of 31.25 for 1962 and 19.38 for 1961. The rate for England and Wales is 21.

The principal causes of the infant deaths were prematurity, intracranial haemorrhage and congenital abnormalities. The causes of all the infant deaths are detailed on page 25. 41 out of the 48 deaths occurred during the first seven days giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 21.01.

There were 25 stillbirths in 1963 compared with 40 in 1962 and these, when combined with 41 infant deaths under one week, give a perinatal mortality rate of 33.40 compared with a rate of 40.16 for 1962.

Deaths in the borough from all causes numbered 1,436 compared with 1,358 for the year 1962, giving a death rate of 13.89 compared with a rate of 13.12 per 1,000 population in 1962.

Deaths from cancer of the lung increased to 75 from 72 in 1962. The graph on page 13 shows the mounting mortality figures for this disease over the last 13 years. Further efforts to educate the public on the dangers to health inherent in cigarette smoking were undertaken during the year. There was an increased number of deaths from respiratory diseases; 181 compared with 167 in 1962. The deaths from bronchitis accounted for 83 of these compared with 64 in the figure of 167 in 1962. The period of eight weeks very severe weather at the beginning of the year probably accounted for this increase.

The greatest single cause of death was, however, again coronary artery disease, which claimed 297 in 1963 compared with 242 in 1962. Lack of exercise, sedentary habits, excess of fat in the diet and smoking are all contributory factors in the cause of this disease.

There were 13 deaths from cancer of the uterus (womb) six of these affected the cervix (neck of the womb). A great deal of interest has been taken by Womens Organisations in a new method for the early diagnosis of this disease before it develops its invasive stage. This new method of diagnosis involves taking of cervical smears, making films on microscopic slides, which are then stained and examined under the microscope in order to detect the presence of any abnormal cancerous cells. At present there are insufficient trained technicians in the region to undertake the laboratory work involved if screening of all women between 25 and 60 years at three yearly intervals is to be undertaken. It is hoped that the training of the necessary number of technicians will proceed without delay in order that this valuable new preventive measure may be introduced to this area as soon as possible.

Infectious Diseases

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the borough during the year. There were no cases of poliomyelitis. 461 cases of measles were notified. The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

There was a further reduction in the number of home confinements, 310 as compared with 392 in 1962. The seven municipal midwives were able to cope with the 142 early discharges from the maternity hospitals in the district. Ante-natal clinics were held as usual throughout the year, an extra session being held at the new premises in Hudson Road, Leasowe. A health visitor attends with the midwives at the ante-natal clinics to give informal talks on Health Education and Mothercraft. Close co-operation exists between the midwives and the general practitioners to whom all suspected abnormalities are reported without delay.

District Nursing Service.

During the year a Day and Night Nursing Service provided by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation to assist in the care of cancer patients was introduced. This new service has proved a great help to the patients, their relatives and the district nurses and we are most grateful to the Marie Curie Foundation for this new service.

In addition, the new service provides for extra nourishment and extra fuel when needed.

Health Visiting.

The staff have been busy throughout the year. Their visits now embrace the whole family including the elderly on their districts. I am pleased to report a growing co-operation with the Children's Department in dealing with mutual problems affecting some families. The health visitors have again taken their full share in Health Education which is one of the most important functions of the Health Department.

Domestic Help Service.

This section was again very busy throughout the year and is the main support for the care of the elderly in the community. During the year there was an expansion in the service in accordance with the Ten Year Development Plan. An Assistant Supervisor was appointed in October and the equivalent of four additional full-time helpers were taken on during the year.

Ambulance Service.

This service again worked to full capacity throughout the year. There was a further increase in the number of patients carried, 41,010 compared with 38,838 in 1962. An additional vehicle with a mechanical lift for wheel chairs was added to the fleet during the year.

All personnel hold first aid certificates and undergo periodic refresher courses. For some time past it has been felt that some form of additional training is desirable, possibly on a regional or county basis. These courses would include the assessment and subsequent disposal of the severely injured in road accidents or major civilian disasters, methods of procedure in hospital, in particular the casualty department and the ambulance service as part of civil defence in war time.

I would like to say a word of praise here for the keenness and good attendance at training sessions and exercises of the personnel of the Ambulance and First Aid Section which is one of the largest sections of the Wallasey Civil Defence Corps.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

I regret to report that the numbers of children and young persons immunised and vaccinated during 1963 showed a considerable reduction on the numbers for 1962. In the absence of diseases such as diphtheria and poliomyelitis parents become complacent and do not bother to have their children protected in spite of repeated reminders by the staff of the Health Department.

Prevention, Care and After Care

An account of the work under this section, including the important function of Health Education can be found on pages 45—53. It is pleasing to note that the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee appointed a full-time Officer during the year and that several talks have been given to various groups in the borough. Much remains to be done in dispelling fear and ignorance from the minds of the public about cancer. Knowledge of the new methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease and knowledge of the number of cures that take place when early diagnosis is made and prompt treatment is given, are all stressed.

Mental Health Service.

An account of the work of this service appears on pages 54—62. The after-care service for patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals continues to expand. The Mental Welfare Officer seconded on full salary to the 'Young husband' Training Course in Liverpool will return to duty in July, 1964, and a further appointment of an additional mental welfare officer in accordance with the Ten Year Development Plan is due for 1st April, 1965. Building was commenced during the year on the Adult Training Centre in Pasture Road, Moreton, and it is hoped that it will be opened in the Autumn of 1964.

Environmental Health.

I regret to report that the work in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section has again been hampered by shortage of staff, and this is reflected by a reduction in the number of visits to food premises during the year. In October, the Council created three new posts of Senior Public Health Inspector for duties in respect of (1) Clean Air; (2) Housing (Houses let in multiple occupation); (3) Milk and Dairies, Meat and Diseases of Animals Act.

A full account of the work of this section can be found on pages 84—108.

I should like to draw special attention to the section on Water Supply. On 1st October, the Wirral Water Board Order 1963 came into effect thus ending a long and happy co-operation between the Health Department and the Water Department in providing Wallasey with a pure wholesome safe water supply, so essential to the public health of the borough. I should like to place on record my appreciation of this co-operation so freely given at all times by Mr. Collieson and his staff and also to express a hope that the same good relations will continue with the new Wirral Water Board.

Welfare Services.

Part VI of the Report deals with the Welfare Services which continued to expand throughout the year. There is still a long waiting list — 172 — for admission to residential accommodation. "Osborne House" (40 beds) was on the point of being opened to admit residents at the close of the year. The other three 40-bedded homes included in the Ten Year Development Plan will certainly be required.

A reference booklet in large print giving details of all services available for the elderly in the borough was compiled by the Senior Welfare Officer. It is hoped that this will be a useful guide to all elderly persons, should they, at any time, need help of one sort or another.

Once again I should like to thank all voluntary workers in the borough for the very great help they so freely give.

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for their support and encouragement throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the Town Clerk, his staff and all other Chief Officials for the helpful advice and co-operation throughout the year, also to the members of my staff, who have always given me their full and loyal support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL.

Medical Officer of Health



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the AUTHORITY

As at 31st December, 1963.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Town Hall, Wallasey. Telephone No. Wallasey 7070—Ext. 120

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer (Part-Time):

JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Principal Dental Officer:

W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers:

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Z. A. FAIRHURST, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T. BARLEY.

District Public Health Inspectors:

R. HUGHES

G. CARR

R. JONES

W. GLADDEN

J. Q. CALLISTER

A. S. FIDLING

C. V. TAYLOR

Milk, Dairies and Meat Inspector and Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders:

G. A. OWEN.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD.

Health Visitors/School Nurses (Whole-Time):

Miss A. J. EDGE	Miss E. M. MORGAN
Miss C. E. MURRELL	Miss E. WHITBURN
Mrs. E. P. NOLAN	Mrs. L. M. JONES
Mrs. W. DOVEY	(Tuberculosis Visitor)
Miss M. E. ASPINALL	Mrs. M. KEANE
Miss K. E. HIGGINS	
Miss A. E. RADCLIFFE	

Health Visitor/School Nurses (Part-Time):

Mrs. B. MINISTER (Tuberculosis Visitor)
Mrs. M. J. GRIFFITHS
Mrs. M. E. GALLIMORE
Mrs. E. SIMPSON

Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. E. E. HINTON	Mrs. P. SHACKLADY
Mrs. F. E. BOYD	Mrs. A. B. TIMEWELL
Miss E. WOODS	Miss I. K. PAISLEY
Mrs. L. F. BIRD	

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:

J. A. W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade

Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:

J. A. ISHERWOOD, Cert. Board of Trade

Public Analyst (Part-Time):

TENNYSON HARRIS

Chief Administrative Assistant:

G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff:

R. G. BARRY (Senior Clerk)	Miss J. FIELDING
J. M. GIBSON	Mrs. J. NICHOLSON
W. R. KIDD	Mrs. M. E. ROBERTS
P. MURPHY	Mrs. B. WARD
H. A. WILLIAMS	Miss D. W. SIMPSON
Miss G. BOOTH	Miss S. FOX
Miss M. BLENCOWE	Miss L. WILKINSON
Miss B. M. HERRIOT	Miss J. A. TYRER
Miss E. MASTERS	Miss D. I. B. SANSOM

Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Miss E. GREENLY, Central Park Day Nursery
Miss G. E. MORGAN, Oakdale Day Nursery
Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery

Superintendent District Nursing Service:

Miss E. FAIRLESS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V.Cert.

District Nurses (Whole-Time):

Mrs. M. PRENDERGAST
Miss B. JOY
Mrs. K. ELSON
Miss M. GOVIER
Mrs. D. EVANS
Miss N. I. ALDRED
Miss A. M. BENNETT

Mrs. E. G. JOHNSON
Miss D. E. MURPHY
Mrs. I. A. MATTHEWS
Mrs. K. DUNNE
Miss B. M. FORSTER
Miss B. HUNTINGTON
Mrs. A. HODGSON

District Nurses (Part-Time):

Mrs. M. M. KING

Mrs. G. WALL

Bath Attendant:

Mrs. D. ROBERTS

Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. G. M. FALLA

Assistant Domestic Help Organiser:

Miss A. ELCOCK

Supervisor Junior Training Centre:

Miss I. P. D. MACDONALD

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

F. WALL

Mental Welfare Officers:

K. MERCER
D. EVANS
A. E. MAIRS

Mental Health Worker:

Miss M. V. PHILLIPS

WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:

D. G. WHARTON

Welfare Officers:

F. WALL
K. MERCER
D. EVANS
A. E. MAIRS

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation):

Miss N. G. TALBOT

Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):

Mrs. W. DAVIES

Welfare Assistant:

Miss D. THOMPSON

Handicrafts Teacher (Handicapped Persons):

Mrs. C. W. GRIFFITH

Home Teachers of the Blind:

Miss F. BAILIE

Miss G. PRICE

Mrs. E. E. CLAYTON

Clerical Staff:

A. C. HINTON

D. FARQUHAR

Mrs. D. WOODCOCK

Miss V. BARR

R. KEILL

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:

Miss M. ROBERTS, " Fernleigh "

Miss E. PARSONS, " Lamorna "

Mrs. A. P. JACKSON, " Redcliffe "

Miss L. WEIGHTMAN, " Newholme "

Miss W. M. FITZGERALD, " Manor Grange "

Mrs. P. A. STANTON, " Osborne House "

Warden — Reception Centre:

Mrs. I. C. M. BRYAN

PART I.

Vital Statistics, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS, Etc.

(a) As requested by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with Circular 1/64:—

				1962	1963
Live Births—Males	...	...	...	1,038	1,003
Females	...	...	...	914	948
				<hr/> 1,952	<hr/> 1,951
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				18.86	18.87
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				5.43	6.56
Still births—Males	...	...	...	14	13
Females	...	...	...	26	12
				<hr/> 40	<hr/> 25
Still Birth					
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				20.08	12.65
Total live and still births	...	...	...	1,992	1,976
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)					
Males	...	...	...	34	31
Females	...	...	...	27	17
				<hr/> 61	<hr/> 48
Infant Mortality Rates—					
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				31.25	24.60
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				30.88	26.33
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				37.74	0.00
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				21.52	21.01
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)				20.49	21.01
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				40.16	33.40
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				0.00	0.50

(b) Other details: —

Census population (April, 1961) ...	103,213	103,213
	1962	1963
Registrar General's estimated population at mid-year	103,490	103,370
Deaths to 31st December		
Males	665	732
Females	693	704
	<hr/> 1,358 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,436 <hr/>
Death rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 of estimated population	13.12	13.89
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population adjusted by area comparability factor of 1.02	13.25	14.02
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—England and Wales	11.9	*12.20
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population—England and Wales	18.0	*18.20
* Provisional		
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population	0.068	0.087
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1935	5,961	5,961
River and sea frontage	Slightly less than 8 miles	
Inhabited houses at 31st December ...	31,469	31,678
Uninhabited houses at 31st December ...	551	674
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December	£1,424,688	£3,515,061
	1962/63	1963/64
Yield of ld. rate	£5,710	£14,174

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1962	1963
Heart Disease	408	464
Cancer	260	266
Respiratory Diseases—		
Pneumonia 92)	91)	
Bronchitis 64)	167 83)	181
Other 11)	7)	
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	200	217
Violent Deaths (including suicides) ...	37	45

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death of a Wallasey resident during 1963.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 196

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEXES		All Ages	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	M.	F.		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-
Tuberculosis—										
respiratory ...	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
Tuberculosis—other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	13	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ...	64	11	75	—	—	—	—	1	40	19
Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	2	11	6
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	57	72	129	—	—	—	1	4	32	42
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diabetes ...	5	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	94	123	217	—	—	—	—	6	24	52
Coronary disease angina ...	190	107	297	—	—	—	—	3	100	93
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other heart disease ...	56	99	155	—	—	—	1	4	14	36
Other circulatory disease ...	23	38	61	—	—	—	1	1	9	18
Influenza ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	40	51	91	7	—	—	—	—	14	21
Bronchitis ...	57	26	83	—	—	—	—	—	24	36
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	10	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	4	8	12	7	1	—	—	1	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	61	60	121	34	—	1	3	4	17	1
Motor vehicle accidents ...	8	2	10	—	—	—	1	5	3	—
All other accidents ...	6	12	18	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Suicide ...	13	3	16	—	—	—	—	6	0	—
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES ...	732	704	1,436	48	2	1	7	46	324	391

DEATHS IN WALLASEY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEO-PLASM, LUNG & BRONCHUS.

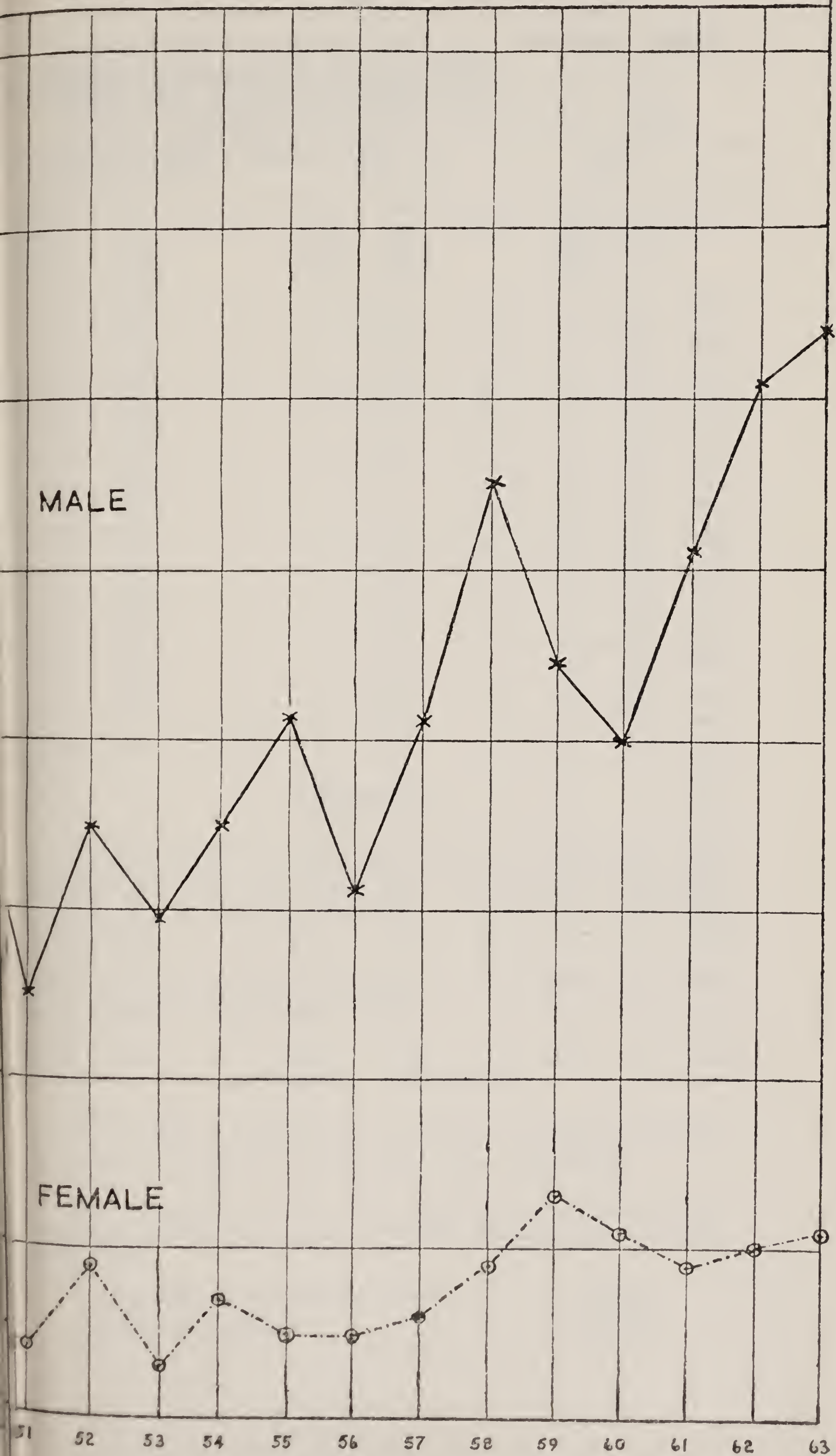


TABLE SHOWING (a) Infant Deaths and Death Rates.
 (b) Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.
 (c) Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).

Year	Infants		Neo-natal			4 weeks—12 months		
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1944	77	43.0	34	19.0	44.16	43	24.0	55.84
1945	97	56.8	38	22.3	39.18	59	34.57	60.82
1946	87	42.2	51	24.7	58.62	36	17.48	41.38
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27
1959	48	26.06	37	20.09	77.08	11	5.97	22.92
1960	45	24.32	29	15.68	64.44	16	8.64	35.56
1961	36	19.38	24	12.92	66.66	12	6.46	33.33
1962	61	31.25	42	21.52	68.85	19	9.73	31.15
1963	48	24.60	41	21.01	85.42	7	3.59	14.58

TABLE SHOWING the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figures for the whole of England Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1963.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wallasey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23
1959	26.06	22
1960	24.32	22
1961	19.38	22
1962	31.25	22
1963	24.60	21

ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 128 illegitimate live births (64 Male: 64 Female) recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the borough, compared with 106 in 1962. This gives an illegitimate birthrate of 65.6 per thousand total live births, as compared with 54.3 in 1962.

There were no deaths of illegitimate children during the year. There were no illegitimate still births.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1963, was 2,538 and in December it was 1,727, compared with 1,326 and 1,945 in January and December, 1962, respectively.

The following amounts were expended on Unemployment Insurance Benefit, etc., by the Wallasey Employment Exchange during 1963.

Unemployment Insurance Benefit	£222,000
National Assistance	£122,500



PART II.

*Occurrence and Control
of Infectious Diseases*

CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1963

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages									
		under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	38	4	4	4	2	2	10	3	2	7	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	28	—	—	3	2	5	17	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	35	3	1	—	1	2	5	2	1	5	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	17
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Measles ...	461	19	70	77	68	61	157	5	1	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	12	—	1	4	1	2	4	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	631	26	76	88	74	73	194	11	16	30	29

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During the year a total of 718 visits were made by the health visitors and public health inspectors to infectious cases and contacts as follows.—

	Enquiry Visits	Visits of Surveillance	Total Visits
Health Visitors	527	114	641
Public Health Inspectors ...	18	59	77
	<hr/> 545 <hr/>	<hr/> 173 <hr/>	<hr/> 718 <hr/>

A total of 349 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigation of cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Diphtheria.

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. In fact, there have been no cases of diphtheria in Wallasey during the last 8 years, i.e., 1956-1963. This is of course highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is the danger of being drawn into a false sense of security. The percentage of school children who are adequately protected against this disease is falling. Parents are tending to become complacent about the need for immunisation. It must, therefore, be re-emphasised to parents that only through immunisation will the present very satisfactory position be maintained.

Scarlet Fever.

28 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1963 compared with 11 cases in 1962 and 31 in 1961. There were no deaths.

This infectious disease is of a very mild type compared with that of twenty or thirty years ago, so much so that many doctors in the borough do not notify cases. Notification is, however, important when a food handler is concerned.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 12 notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum.

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Whooping Cough.

12 cases were notified during the year. Of these, eight children had received a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. No case was fatal. During 1963 1,347 children were immunised.

Measles.

There were 461 cases of measles notified during 1963 compared with 982 in 1962. There were no deaths.

Health visitors do not visit homes where it is known that the standard of care is satisfactory.

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.

Meningitis.

There were no cases of meningitis notified during 1963.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox occurred during the year.

Paratyphoid Fever.

There were two cases of Paratyphoid B (Phage type Battersea). Both were children from the same family, one aged 12 and the other aged $2\frac{1}{2}$. Only mild symptoms were in evidence and the two responded well to treatment. In spite of full investigation the source of this infection was not discovered.

Food Poisoning.

There were no cases of food poisoning notified during 1963.

Dysentery.

There were 38 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery during the year. Visits of surveillance were made by health visitors and public health inspectors, and specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All cases were kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

Encephalitis.

There were two cases of encephalitis, both were infective, one in a girl of 20 years who was originally admitted to St. James's Hospital, Birkenhead, as a suspected case of Poliomyelitis, but was subsequently transferred to Walton Hospital where she died—cause of death encephalomyelitis.

The second case was a woman of 37 years, who had recently arrived in this country from South Africa, and who up to the time of her terminal illness had had psychiatric treatment with insulin therapy.

Only one of these cases was notified.

PART III.

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.

Section 21—Health Centres.

- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-natal Clinics— These clinics are held as follows:—

Monday evenings at Merton Road Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Tuesday evenings Water Street Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Thursday evenings Moreton Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Tuesday evenings Leasowe Clinic 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The following are details of attendances during 1963:—

	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>Expectant Mothers attending</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
Water Street	50	168	568
Merton Road	49	143	495
Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	51	100	316
Hudson Road, Leasowe	43	65	319
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 1,698

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health's ante-natal clinics have now ceased, as it is a more or less established fact now, throughout the country, that the Local Health Authority ante-natal clinics should be staffed only by domiciliary midwives.

The midwives' clinics are well-attended and at 193 sessions, 476 expectant mothers made 1,698 attendances. Relaxation classes are also held at these sessions and Health Visitors attend to give lectures and informal talks on Health Education and Mothercraft.

The midwives work in close co-operation with the General Practitioners, and if they encounter any obstetrical abnormality, hypertension, albumenuria, early toxæmia or suspected anæmia, they notify the patient's doctor immediately. In this way, it is anticipated that, between them, the doctor and midwife should be able to give that ante-natal care which is of such paramount importance in controlling, diagnosing and dealing with obstetrical abnormalities and the various complications of pregnancy, thereby lowering still further the maternal and perinatal mortality rate.

The General Practitioners in Wallasey have made application for, and been granted the services of a Health Visitor to assist them at their ante-natal clinics, and I think that this is a step in the right direction and must surely make for closer co-operation between us.

The value of Health Education in ante-natal care cannot be too strongly stressed, for it is only when the expectant mother has realised the importance of a well-balanced diet, adequate rest, cleanliness, a high standard of parentcraft, and regular attendances at doctors' and midwives' clinics, that she will be likely to have an uncomplicated confinement and produce a healthy full-term child. The majority of primiparæ have their babies in hospital, which is as it should be, but they do not then attend the Local Authority Clinic and are therefore deprived of the advantage of our Health Education talks. An effort will be made to remedy this in the near future.

When their patients fail to turn up at the clinic as requested, the midwives visit them at their homes, and ascertain the cause of their non-attendance.

If, after booking a case for home confinement, the midwife finds that the domestic and social conditions are unsuitable, she informs the doctor and asks for his co-operation in arranging for the delivery in hospital. Sometimes, however, the patient absolutely refuses to go into hospital for some reason or other, and if she really cannot be persuaded to change her mind, the midwife must attend her.

There is no doubt that a selective approach in assessing those cases that are suitable for home confinement is of vital importance, if the maternal and perinatal mortality rates are to be lowered still further.

Post-Natal Clinics

Three mothers attended for post-natal examination during the year. In addition the health visitors and midwives encourage and stress the importance of mothers attending for post-natal examination by their own doctors.

Care of Premature Babies

The Midwives, Health Visitors and Maternity Hospitals work in close liaison with each other to ensure that premature infants receive the correct care and attention in the home.

Whenever it is considered desirable, however, premature babies are admitted by ambulance to the well-equipped Premature Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by the health visitor.

In those cases where the infant is cared for at home, special equipment is available from the Health Department.

The Maternity Hospitals notify the Department of premature births by telephone so that the delay between the date of discharge and the date of the health visitor's first call is as little as possible.

Home Helps are provided when necessary in cases where premature infants are born at home.

The following table give details of premature live births during the year:—

Weight at birth	Premature Live Births												Still Birth Premature
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in nursing home								
					Nursed entirely at home or in nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day				
Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total births	Died			Born	
		Within 24 hrs. of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hrs. of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	23	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500- 2,000 gms.)	33	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000- 2,250 gms.)	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250- 2,500 gms.)	58	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	139	22	8	—	8	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	13

The Public Health Department has scales which can be had on loan for weighing premature babies in the homes. No charge is made. Thirty-three parents took advantage of this service during the year.

The Health Visitors made 54 attendances to the Saturday morning sessions of Dr. Farquahar's premature baby clinic at Highfield during the year.

Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Deaths

There were 25 stillbirths during the year certified by:—

(a) Doctors 21; (b) Midwives 4.

Autopsies were held on eleven of the 25 stillbirths.

1 (a) Direct causes of Stillbirths.

Intra Uterine death cause unknown	5
Macerated foetus	6
Hydramnios	1
Anencephalic	3
Antepartum hæmorrhage (prematurity)	2
Erythroblastosis	1
Uniovular placenta with large infarct (macerated)	1
Prematurity and foetal anoxia	1
Torn tentorium	1
Asphyxia (intrapartum)	2
Accidental hæmorrhage foetal anoxia	2

1 (b & c) **Antecedent Causes.**

Spina bifida	1
Inhalation of meconium	1
Forceps delivery	1
Tranverse lie	1
Twin pregnancy	1

2 **Other Significant Conditions.**

Macerated foetus	1
Situs inversus visceræ	1
Spina bifida	1
Uterine inertia	1

Infant Deaths.

Total deaths under twelve months	48
Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 28 days	41
Early neo-natal deaths (deaths under 7 days)	41†
Age in days (24 hours—7 days) 11)	
Age in hours (1 hour—24 hours) 24)	41
Age in minutes (less than 60 minutes) 6)	
Other infant deaths (1 month—12 months)	7

Early neo-natal deaths1 (a) **Direct causes**

Prematurity	15*
Pulmonary atelectasis	6
Congenital abnormalities	7
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage	11
Cerebral anoxia due to inhalation of meconium	1
Friedlander's pneumonia	1

1 (b-c) **Antecedent Causes**

Tentorial tear	1
Gestation period 26 weeks	1
Immaturity	1

2 **Other Significant Conditions.**

Prematurity	10
Hysterotomy for severe toxæmia of pregnancy	1
Hyperplastic lungs and kidneys	1
Horseshoe kidney	1
Kernicterus and erythroblastosis foetalis	1
Cæsarian section for placenta prævia	1

Infant Deaths (1 month — 12 months)1 (a) **Direct Causes**

Bronchopneumonia	4
Cardiac failure—prolonged atelectasis	1
Congestive cardiac failure	2

1 (b-c) **Antecedent Causes**

Bronchopneumonia	2
-------------------------	---

2 **Other significant causes.**

Congenital heart disease—patent ductus arteriosus	1
Fibro-cystic disease of the pancreas	1

† 11 pre-viable.

* includes three pairs of twins.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Dr. W. F. Christian, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, reports as follows:—

“The most important event of the year in this section of the department's work was the opening of the purpose-built clinic at Hudson Road, Leasowe. The official opening took place on Saturday, 20th April, 1963. Alderman Mrs. Lyons, Chairman of the Health Committee, presided and his Worship the Mayor, Alderman Roberts, J.P., carried out the official opening.

Prior to the opening of this clinic, the department had catered for the needs of the mothers living in the area by holding a clinic at the Out-Patients' Department of the Leasowe Hospital. Unfortunately, the clinic was inconveniently situated for the majority of mothers, but better situated premises had been impossible to obtain. As might be expected, because of this state of affairs, attendances at this clinic had always been low.

Now that the Hudson Road Clinic is fully operational, the weekly attendance figures are comparable with those for the long established Moreton and New Brighton Clinics thus showing that there was a need for an adequate and conveniently situated clinic in Leasowe.

There are now three purpose-built clinics in Wallasey — at Water Street, Hudson Road, and Oakenholt Road — and three clinics held in rented Church Halls, at Manor Road, Princess Road and Wallasey Village.

The number of children attending the various clinics is shown on page 27.

The main functions of these clinics are:—

- (a) to give advice on the rearing of children from the early feeding problems to the management of emotional difficulties in the toddler;
- (b) to medically examine babies at their first attendance and as necessary subsequently;
- (c) to examine children brought by their parents with specific complaints, and advise on treatment;
- (d) to educate parents in all matters pertaining to health, hygiene and diet.

In this work the health visitors and medical officers work as a team, their aim being to inculcate hygienic methods of food preparation, advise on infant feeding and follow up the children seen at the clinics by home visits to see whether the mothers are coping adequately.

For some time now the health visitors have been trained in the technique of testing pre-school children for deafness. This is a time consuming procedure and two health visitors are needed to carry out each test if the results are to be reliable. Research carried out over a number of years has shown that it is possible to identify those families which have an above average risk of producing children with impaired hearing from the family history, obstetric history, duration of pregnancy and so on.

The health visitors are able to identify those families in which the risk of deafness is above average and confine their testing to the children of those families and in this way are able to screen the pre-school population for deafness more effectively than would otherwise be possible.

Facilities for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus or poliomyelitis continue to be provided at all the welfare clinics. Parents are advised to consult their family doctors regarding vaccination against smallpox when their offspring are between the ages of 1 year and 2 years.

Toddlers' clinics continue to be well supported. At these clinics parents are given appointments to bring their toddlers for a medical "check-up" at 2 years, 3 years and 4 years. In this way, speech, orthopaedic, ocular and other defects are brought to light at a comparatively early stage, when remedial treatment is more likely to be effective in a short time.

Our thanks are tendered to the voluntary helpers who come along in all weathers to assist the health visitors with the weighing, charting or tea-making. Without their willing assistance, the afternoons would indeed be hectic."

The clinics, at which a doctor attends on each occasion, are as follows:—

Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Health Clinic, Oaknholt Road, Moreton, Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe, Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Parish Hall, Wallasey Village, Wallasey, Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Trinity Church Hall, Manor Road, Wallasey, Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey, Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

The number of attendances during the year was :

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Leasowe	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,458	2,625	2,494	2,713	1,713	1,591	13,594
Children between one and five years	405	614	622	678	731	713	3,763

Toddlers' Clinic

Number of children called up 465

Number who attended 234

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare foods, i.e., National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:—

25a Liscard Village; Boys' Club, Vernon Avenue; Health Clinic, Leasowe; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic, and at the clinics held in Wallasey Village Parish Hall, and Princess Road Church Hall.

The following table shows the amounts of welfare foods which have been distributed during the years 1958 to 1963 inclusive:—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
NATIONAL DRIED MILK ..						
Number of packets given free	695	1,244	1,262	1,023	1,279	1,183
Number of packets sold	31,110	29,125	25,553	24,345	23,292	21,962
COD LIVER OIL, ORANGE JUICE, ETC.						
Number of bottles of:						
Cod Liver Oil ..	5,257	5,168	5,396	3,866	2,290	2,162
Vitamin Capsules ..	4,539	5,022	5,031	3,962	2,964	3,085
Orange Juice (Free) ..	65	2	30	885	698	467
,, (Sold) ..	48,139	47,842	46,115	29,052	16,004	16,666

During the year the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk), cereals, etc., sold at the Clinics was 27,977 realising a total of £3,790 17s. 1d., compared with 28,156 packets sold in 1962 which realised £3,672.

Priority Dental Services

The following tables give particulars with regard to the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age:—

- (a) Number of officers employed at the end of the year on a salary basis in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service.

Principal Dental Officer	1 st
Dental Officers	3 ^{ths}
- (b) Number of officers employed at the end of the year, on a sessional basis, in terms of wholtime officers to the maternity and child welfare service Nil
- (c) Number of dental clinics in operation during the year 4
- (d) Number of sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year 180

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.—

	Examined	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	109	70	38
Children under Five	207	197	177

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Crowns or Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	18	30	—	—	78	24	14	6	—
Children under Five	—	49	14	—	158	117	—	—	—

Day Nurseries

The attendances at the day nurseries showed an increase over those for the preceding three years. Since the increase in fees to 11/9d. in May, 1961 (two parents working) and the setting up of the Nursery Charges Sub-Committee to deal with all cases of hardship, a large proportion of children are in attendance at special rates authorised by the committee.

One has only to see how happy and care-free the children are in the day nurseries to realise what a splendid substitute they provide for normal home life. If a mother must go to work, or prefers to do so, then she cannot do better than leave her child in the nursery where the child will be warm, well-fed, happy and well cared for by a dedicated staff, and where she can rest assured that the child will come to no harm during her enforced absence.

Two of the three nurseries are still training schools for the Diploma of the National Nursery Examination Board and the demand from girls leaving school, who wish to take this Course is still as large as ever.

The children at the nurseries are medically examined regularly by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health is also responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the administration, diet and staffing of the nurseries. Most of the mothers show their appreciation and gratitude of the care that their children received during their stay in the nurseries by the letters that the Matron receives when the children leave to go to school.

In 1963, one of the wardens attended a Refresher Course in Manchester and as a result of this, she introduced some novel ideas into the 'Toddlers' Routine, all designed to help them acquire knowledge and develop their own initiative. It is most important that all members of the staff, especially the matrons, be kept up-to-date in their handling of young children. Their job is not just to "mind" the children, whilst their mothers are at work, but to see that their minds and bodies develop and thrive in the best possible fashion, preparing them for school.

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:—

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/63	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendances	
			0—2's	2—5's
Eastway	33	30	4.9	20.9
Central Park	57	50	17.0	26.1
Oakdale	47	50	8.5	25.1

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

No Mother and Baby Home is provided but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations.

Most of the cases are dealt with, by the Birkenhead and Wirral Moral Welfare Association whose official worker investigates each case and advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges admission to a suitable home or hostel where necessary.

Under these arrangements ten cases received ante-natal and post-natal care, being admitted to the following homes:—

The Home of the Good Samaritan, Grappenhall	1
The Grange, Wilpshire, Blackburn	1
Manchester and Salford Mission	1
St. Bridget's Mother and Baby Home, Chester ...	3
St. Margaret's Mother and Baby Home, Wigan ...	2
The Grange, Moseley, Birmingham	1
Manchester Methodist Home	1

Of the ten cases receiving assistance one was aged 15, two aged 16, three aged 17, two aged 18 and the remaining two were aged 19 and 21 respectively.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

In accordance with the above Act, local health authorities are required to register all day nurseries, where children who have not attained the upper limit of compulsory school age, are received. Similarly, all persons who, for reward, receive more than two children under the age of five years, into their homes, for the day or substantial part of the day, are required to be registered.

Throughout the year there were two day nurseries and one child minder on the register. Two additional child minders were registered during the year.

The Superintendent Health Visitor made periodic inspections throughout the year to ensure that the standards laid down under the terms of registration were being maintained.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery

Dr. E. I. Grant, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Medical Supervisor of Midwives makes monthly inspections, and reports as follows:—

The number of domiciliary confinements conducted by our midwives in 1963 has once again shown a decrease on the previous year, and out of a total number of 1,905 births, 1,595 took place in institutions and only 310 were delivered at home, thus, over 80% of the total births took place in Highfield and other hospitals and under 20% at home. This should be regarded as satisfactory, because the Cranbrook report recommended that at least 70% of all confinements should be conducted in hospital maternity units. To accommodate so large a number of cases in Highfield, however, it is necessary for the patients to be discharged to their homes earlier than is the accepted custom, and this, in turn means that they will still require to be visited daily by our domiciliary midwives; 142 such cases were attended by them, though they had not, of course, the satisfaction of performing the deliveries.

Six out of our seven midwives now have cars and have been granted mileage allowances by the Council. Their increased mobility and the smaller case load, together with a gratifyingly low sickness rate, has made it possible to operate the extra week's holiday, (now six weeks per annum) without depriving anybody of their weekly off-duty, or their week-ends. It must be borne in mind that each midwife is on duty 132 hours per week for three weeks out of four, and for 108 hours in the fourth week, so she needs her six weeks holiday and her off-duty to balance this:

One midwife attended her Refresher Course in 1963 and on her return, a meeting was held to discuss all that she had learned, so that the other midwives would also benefit from her visit to this Course. Any new ideas which can be seen to be of advantage to the domiciliary midwifery service, are put into practice. At present the Medical Research Council are working on an improved and calibrated Gas and Oxygen machine to replace the existing Minnit's Gas-Air apparatus, and when this has been achieved consideration will be given to acquiring this new apparatus to replace some of our present machines. It is hoped that in due course each midwife will have her own anaesthetic apparatus and will be able to transport it in her car to the patient's house; at present, these machines are housed and serviced at the Ambulance Depot and, at the midwife's request, are taken by ambulance to the patient's home. We are grateful to the Chief Fire Officer and his staff for their kind co-operation in this matter.

Invaluable assistance is given to our domiciliary midwifery service by the paediatric and obstetric flying squads from St. Catherine's Hospital. The well equipped Premature Baby Unit at St. Catherine's is responsible for saving the lives of quite a number of babies born prematurely in the district, and we are grateful to the doctors and nurses who come to our aid.

	DOMICILIARY CASES					Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked				
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	9	192	105	306	—	
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:—							
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,404	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Totals ..	—	9	193	105	307	1,404	

We have held our usual monthly meetings at each of the midwife's houses, and our discussions are lively and helpful and cover the many problems which arise.

Mrs. Schofield, the Superintendent Health Visitor gives me invaluable assistance in dealing with the non-medical administrative problems and I am grateful to her.

Maternity Outfits

On application to the midwife in attendance or to the Public Health Department, maternity outfits are supplied free of charge for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 340.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the borough.

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

Mrs. K. Schofield, Superintendent Health Visitor makes the following observations:—

“ The health visitors' work during the year has been varied and interesting. Many problems were met by the staff amongst all age groups in the community. Those with which we needed help were referred to the family doctor or our appropriate colleague in the social work field. On the whole, co-operation with the family doctors and other social workers improves yearly, both in and out of the Borough.

As we visit all age groups, a large number of families are known to us. The health visitor can play an important role in the prevention of breakdown of family life due to the special knowledge she has of her families in her area. The health visitors welcome the Childrens and Young Persons Act, 1963, which came into force in October. In the past, the staff have only been able to help families in need by obtaining clothing from the Women's Voluntary Service or other voluntary services. Perhaps in the future, the growing liaison between us the Children's Sections much good can come from this Act, in helping the families in danger of breakdown.

The staff are becoming more involved in the care of the elderly. These visits, though time consuming, are rewarding. Advice is given in the completion of chiropody forms and putting the elderly person in touch with the appropriate social worker who may be able to help her. An important aspect of this type of visit is the advice which can be given on diet and the value of protein foods. The staff now keep a register of the elderly people who need regular visiting. I should like to see Clinics started in Wallasey on much the same lines as our Infant Welfare Centres. There would be no need to encroach on the work of the general practitioner in setting up these clinics. The general practitioner is a busy person and the demands made on his time by his older patients is ever increasing.

With a sympathetic understanding between the Local Authority and general practitioner's service these clinics could become a reality. A health visitor is available for part of the time at the O.A.P. Club held at the Leasowe Clinic.

The health visitor attends the midwives' evening clinic and gives talks on mothercraft to expectant mothers.

In February the new Health Clinic in Leasowe was officially opened. The residents are making good use of the amenities offered by the Health Department. I wish to express my thanks to the Council for this Clinic, which is essential to the Leasowe Community.

The Mothers' Club in Moreton is flourishing. It is held on alternate Thursday evenings and there is an average attendance of 40 mothers. Speakers attend each month and give talks on a variety of subjects. The mothers enjoy the evening and their enthusiasm continues. Credit for the success of this Club must go to the health visiting staff in Moreton. Again my thanks to the Council for allowing us the use of the premises. It is a worthwhile venture and a positive step in promoting good mental health in the Community.

The W.V.S. started a Mother and Baby Club at Leasowe Clinic last October. Mrs. Parry, the County Borough Organiser tells me that it is well attended and the numbers are increasing each week. I am particularly pleased to hear that Mrs. Tomlinson (W.V.S.) shows the mothers how to 'make do and mend' for their 'tinies.'

In conclusion I wish to thank the Council for allowing a member of staff to attend a refresher course each year."

The following is a summary of work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Total visits to children under 1 year	9,713
Total visits to children between 1 and 5 years	11,713
Total visits to Premature Births	301
Total visits re Stillbirths	13
Total visits re Neo-Natal Deaths	32
Total visits re Infant Deaths	11
Total visits re Infectious Diseases and contacts	440
Total visits to Dysentery cases	201
Total visits to Ophthalmia cases	13
Total visits to Day Nurseries	16
Total visits re Immunisation	208
Total visits for Children's Officer	18
Total visits re Adoptions	8
Total visits for Hospital Almoners	20
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	966
Total visits to Post-Natal cases	281
Total visits re Tuberculosis	1,436
Total visits to Diabetics, per General Practitioners	1
Total visits re Care of Old People	482
Miscellaneous visits	858
	<hr/>
	26,731
Ineffectual visits (no response, etc.)	3,034
	<hr/>
	29,765

Attendances at Junior Training Centre for:—

Medical Inspections	9
Cleanliness Surveys	3
	<hr/> 12

Attendances in School by T.B. Health Visitors re B.C.G.

vaccination	73
Home visits re B.C.G. vaccination	72
	<hr/> 145

Attendances at Birkenhead Children's Hospital	42
Attendances by T.B. Health Visitors at Mill Lane Chest Clinic	79
Highfield Premature Baby Clinic	54

**Arrangements for Health Visitors to work in conjunction with
a particular general medical practitioner or group of practitioners**

A number of General Practitioners now have the assistance of a Health Visitor at their weekly Ante-Natal clinics. The Health Visitor works with the same General Practitioner each week and there has developed between them a close co-operation and understanding.

The chief role of the health visitor is as health educator. The fears and uncertainties that some mothers develop during their pregnancy are quickly dispelled when properly and expertly explained. Because of the presence of the Health Visitor the doctor is able to give more time to his patient clinically. There is little doubt that such co-operation is of mutual benefit. The doctors concerned are appreciative of the services of not only a qualified nurse but one who is experienced and competent to deal with the many social problems that these patients pose. On the other hand the health visitors look forward to attending the doctors surgeries as it gives them a good chance to build up a valuable relationship with the mother-to-be.

This arrangement has proved very successful and it is hoped that other General Practitioners in the area will be encouraged to ask for the services of the Health Visitor.

**Arrangements for Health Visitors to follow up the Cases of Persons
discharged from Hospital.**

The visiting of mothers and their young babies soon after discharge from the Maternity Hospital has always been the role of the Health Visitor. The liaison with the Maternity Hospitals in this area is extremely good and details of premature babies and early discharges are notified to the Health Department without delay.

Details of all pre-school and school children discharged from hospital are forwarded, and arrangements are made for the health visitor to visit where this is felt desirable.

There are two tuberculosis visitors employed by the authority who work from the Chest Clinic, Mill Lane, Wallasey. Close liaison thus exists with the Tuberculosis Officer and the Consultant Chest Physician. The tuberculosis visitors make visits to the hospitals where necessary to arrange after-care on discharge of the patient to his or her home.

Health Visitors attend the Paediatric Ward rounds at the Birkenhead Children's Hospital on a rota system and this enables them to follow-up Wallasey children when discharged. During the year they made 47 attendances at the Premature Baby Clinic which is held at Highfield Maternity Hospital.

Requests from hospital almoners for the Health Visitor to visit elderly patients recently discharged from hospital continue to be received. As well as being able to ensure that the patient is keeping to any special diet requirements, the health visitor is able to advise on the Community Services offered by the local health authority and the voluntary assistance that is also available. If the specific requirements of a patient are known before discharge (e.g. district nurse, home help, meals on wheels, linen service) it is the practise of the hospital almoner to contact the appropriate section of the health and welfare department direct.

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

Miss E. Fairless, Superintendent of the District Nursing Service reports as follows:—

The past year has been an extremely busy one due to shortage of nurses, the Staff being four below establishment for the greater part of the year.

Messages continue to be taken at the District Nursing Centre from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays. One Nurse is on duty each evening for emergency calls and late evening visits to very ill patients.

During the year 484 late evening visits have been paid to very ill patients.

The introduction of the Day and Night Nursing Service provided by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation to assist in the care of cancer patients has proved a great help and is greatly appreciated by the patients, their relatives and the district nurses. 28 patients received night nursing care by the Marie Curie Nurses; this enabled the relatives of these very ill patients to obtain adequate rest periods. The district nurses were also in attendance on these patients. Two patients received extra nourishment from the Fund which is also available from the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

The free clean linen service for seriously ill and incontinent patients continues to be of enormous benefit to the district nurses and the hard pressed family caring for an incontinent patient at home.

1,793 visits were paid by the Bath Attendant to 89 people requiring weekly baths, and toward the end of the year it was evident that the appointment of an additional Bath Attendant would fulfil a great need.

The training of student district nurses has continued throughout the year. Two students entered for training and were successful in the examination and gained the National Certificate granted by the Ministry of Health in addition to the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The Superintendent and 11 nurses on the staff are Queen's Nurses.

The Staff are all most grateful to the Health Committee for the additional allowances granted to nurses using their own cars and scooters on duty. This has proved a great saving of the nurses' time and has greatly contributed to the smooth running of the service.

Again our most grateful thanks to the General Practitioners the Hospitals and other workers in the public health field for their continued support and co-operation throughout the year.

The following is a summary of work carried out by the District Nursing Service in 1963.

	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,223	40,144
Surgical	245	6,921
Tuberculosis	29	1,376
Infectious	3	18
Maternal Complications	12	132
Others	153	298
Totals	1,665	48,889
Patients included in above who were 65 years or over at the time of first visit	1,066	34,038
Children included in above who were under 5 years at the time of first visit	16	159
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	552	40,877

The above figures include 11,748 visits paid to 297 patients for the purpose of giving injections only. The comparable figures for 1962 were 12,222 visits to 340 patients.

NURSING HOMES

There were two Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1963. 31 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year.

Sixteen visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General.

Much of the work of the Local Health Department continues to be concentrated on immunisation and initiating protective measures against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. Of the alternative schedules of immunisation recommended by the Ministry of Health, schedule "P," has been adopted as affording the greatest possible measure of immunity against each disease when the risk of exposure is greatest.

Whilst a reasonably high level of protection is enjoyed by the people of Wallasey there is no room for the relaxation of effort to gain maximum protection where possible from early infancy throughout the school years to adolescence and beyond.

The importance of vaccination and immunisation cannot be over emphasised.

Smallpox Vaccination.

General Practitioners in the Borough notified that they have carried out 417 vaccinations and 193 re-vaccinations during the year, compared with 2,541 vaccinations and 2,142 re-vaccinations during 1962.

It should be noted that we do not now require the submission of vaccination records in respect of persons over the age of sixteen, and this is one of two factors that accounts for the reduced number. The other factor was the absence of smallpox in 1963 as compared with the several outbreaks in 1962 in various parts of the country.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	199	88	40	44	46	417
Number Re-vaccinated	—	2	8	46	137	193

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The use of Oral Vaccine has been found much more convenient than the "Salk" type that was in use previously. Health Visitors are now able to follow up and complete in the home the vaccination of those who fail to return to the clinic to complete their primary course.

A total of 1,475 persons received a primary course of vaccination and 1,672 received booster doses, compared with 2,302 persons receiving a primary course of vaccination and 11,839 persons receiving booster doses in 1962.

It will be noted that the number of persons seeking vaccination against poliomyelitis in 1963 is very much less than the number of persons seeking vaccinations in 1962. A significant factor appears to be that only isolated cases of poliomyelitis were notified on Merseyside in 1963, whereas the previous year the several cases that

occurred received major publicity. It is an unfortunate fact that the majority of people only seek vaccination against poliomyelitis when the disease is prevalent in the area.

Number of children vaccinated during
the year—by age group (as at 31.12.63).

<i>Age</i>				<i>Primary Vaccination</i>	<i>Booster Dose</i>
Under 1 yr.	...	...	...	153	
1 yr.	+	...	...	848	
2 yrs.	+	...	...	204	203
3 yrs.	+	...	...	42	50
4 yrs.	+	...	...	19	25
5 yrs.	+	...	...	14	506
6 yrs.	+	...	...	19	214
7 yrs.	+	...	...	13	80
8 yrs.	+	...	...	10	59
9 yrs.	+	...	...	6	63
10 yrs.	+	...	...	5	54
11 yrs.	+	...	...	4	53
12 yrs.	+	...	...	6	44
13 yrs.	+	...	...	5	10
14 yrs.	+	...	...	5	6
15 yrs.	+	...	...	5	7
16 yrs.	+	...	...	11	11
Totals ...				1,369	1,421

Further details are given in the table on Page 41.

B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

Full details of this service are given on page 47 in the section of the report "Prevention of Illness — Care and After-Care."

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,347 children received the full course of immunisation against diphtheria, 915 being immunised by general practitioners and 432 at the Council's clinics. In addition 1,071 children who had previously received the full course were given a reinforcing dose, 388 by general practitioners and 693 at the clinics.

Further details of the number of children immunised are given in the table on Page 42.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Triple antigen is used for immunisation and a single course of injections thus gives immunity to diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

The following table gives details of the number of persons who received the course of immunisation against whooping cough during the year:—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION — 1963

	PRIMARY VACCINATION		BOOSTER DOSES		
	Type of Vaccine		Type of Vaccine		Total
	Salk	Oral	Salk	Oral	
Children—Male (15 yrs. and under)	36	692	111	568	679
Children—Female (15 yrs. and under)	50	591	97	645	742
Expectant Mothers	—	1	—	—	—
Adults 16-26 Yrs	2	37	13	76	89
Adults 27-40 Yrs	5	53	23	109	132
Others	1	7	—	30	30
Total	94	1,381	244	1,428	1,672

Total number of persons receiving primary vaccination — 1,475

Total number of persons receiving Booster vaccinations—1,672

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED—BY AGE GROUPS

Age	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total under 5 yrs. of age at 31/12/63 5,406
Under 1 year ..	86	47	73	86	60	135	134	191	102	188	79	353	352	428	460	Total over 5 yrs. and under 10 yrs. at 31/12/63 6,140
1 year +	740	772	762	718	621	770	700	705	667	851	651	950	813	753	684	
2 years +	181	229	236	232	172	277	160	177	149	197	151	203	176	156	96	
3 years +	77	85	71	71	64	89	97	70	44	77	49	79	99	65	30	
4 years +	38	55	46	44	42	62	61	48	26	40	18	63	79	34	11	
5 years +	31	42	56	52	48	48	52	54	32	22	19	46	46	29	20	Total over 10 yrs. and under 15 yrs. at 31/12/63 6,344
6 years +	23	33	34	65	49	45	46	44	26	22	20	35	45	11	22	
7 years +	10	12	11	22	20	20	17	16	15	21	5	28	53	12	7	
8 years +	3	5	5	8	6	10	14	10	4	4	4	22	17	5	5	
9 years +	6	9	7	5	4	6	11	10	6	4	4	22	18	5	2	
10 years +	4	3	6	8	8	10	4	9	3	4	2	11	18	3	2	Total over 15 yrs. and under 15 yrs. at 31/12/63 6,344
11 years +	3	3	7	—	20	7	17	7	7	6	4	10	14	1	1	
12 years +	1	3	10	3	6	2	8	8	1	8	1	11	16	3	2	
13 years +	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	6	16	2	1	
14 years +	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	11	3	1	
15 years +	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	4	2	Total over 15 yrs. and under 15 yrs. at 31/12/63 6,344
Over 16 years ..	2	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	8	16	12	1	
	1,206	1,301	1,328	1,321	1,120	1,483	1,325	1,357	1,084	1,449	1,009	1,853	1,797	1,526	1,347	

Age at date of final injection
0-4 yrs. 5-14 yrs. *Total*

No. of children who have completed a primary course (normally 3 injections of pertussis vaccine singly or in combination) in the authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

	1,268	23	1,291
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The total number of persons immunised against the disease in the previous three years was as follows: —

1960	...	1,720
1961	...	1,651
1962	...	1,493

Tetanus Immunisation

The majority of young children receive their initial immunity as a result of receiving triple antigen referred to above. Boosting doses are given, using diphtheria tetanus toxoid or tetanus toxoid, either by the family doctor or at the clinics.

Active immunisation started in hospital can be completed either by the family doctor or at the clinic.

SECTION 27. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

As in previous years the day-to-day administration of the ambulance service was, subject to the over-all control of the Medical Officer of Health, carried out by the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer, and full details of the operational control, etc. of the service during the year are incorporated in his Annual Report.

The vehicles and staff continue to operate from the Central Fire Station at Manor Road, and to serve the needs of the Moreton area two vehicles were despatched to the Super Garage, Moreton, where accommodation is provided for vehicles and personnel.

Building works were commenced during the year on the purpose-built station in Pasture Road, Moreton, to replace the facilities available at the Super Garage, Moreton, and it is anticipated that the premises will be complete and ready for occupation in the Spring of 1964.

The vehicular strength at 31st December, 1963 was as follows:—

- (a) 7 ambulances each capable of conveying 3/4 persons in emergency;
- (b) 2 omni-coaches for sitting cases, each capable of conveying 13 persons. In addition, a further vehicle with a special appliance for lifting wheel-chairs, etc. was commissioned during the year;

AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1963

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Maternity ..	52	52	53	51	52	59	54	40	52	53	59	58	635
Mortuary ..	6	3	8	1	4	2	5	2	10	5	4	5	55
Sudden Illness ..	114	83	103	81	93	133	140	92	121	83	92	112	1,247
Works and Street Accidents ..	94	69	64	89	99	154	158	185	93	70	84	94	1,253
Mental ..	40	25	25	24	21	22	27	13	26	17	17	13	270
Infectious Diseases .	7	4	3	2	5	3	8	2	2	6	1	11	54
Malicious False Alarm and False Alarm ..	1	3	1	2	8	6	2	1	2	3	10	2	41
Other Cases ..	3,166	2,823	3,273	3,109	3,344	2,790	3,270	2,797	3,035	3,384	3,484	2,980	35,455
Totals ..	3,480	3,062	3,530	3,359	3,626	3,169	3,664	3,132	3,341	3,621	3,751	3,275	41,010
Mileage ..	14,357	13,263	14,793	13,999	15,665	14,117	15,308	13,113	14,479	14,148	17,124	15,787	176,153

(c) One car for long distance journeys.

All vehicles are fitted with radio control.

At the beginning of the year, the establishment of driver attendants was 29. In accordance with the Ten Year Development Plan, this number was increased by two during the year to 31. In addition, one Sub-officer and three leading drivers are now employed. Staff are also employed on combined Fire Brigade and Ambulance control room duties.

The number of cases has again shown an increase on the previous year — an additional 2,172 patients were conveyed. The total number of persons conveyed during the year was 41,010 compared with 38,838 in 1962 and 35,660 in 1961. The total mileage covered during the year was 176,153 compared with 174,040 in 1962 and 152,850 in 1961.

Gas and air (analgesia) outfits are available for the domiciliary midwives when required, and are stored at the Central Fire Station.

The Table on page 44 gives further details of the cases conveyed during the year.

SECTION 28 — PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

No. of Primary Notifications:—

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
	39	43	50	78	84	77	66	83	91
Pulmonary	...	...	36 = 22 men			14 women			
Non-pulmonary	...	...	3 = 1 man			2 women			

Classification of Non-pulmonary cases

Glands in neck 1. Urino-Genital Tract—Spine 1. Pelvis 1.

Table of Primary Notifications

	Notifications		Deaths		Death Rate
	Pul.	Non-pul.	Pul.	Non-pul.	per 1,000
1963	36	3	8	1	.085

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register

1st January, 1963	1,067
31st December, 1963	1,034
Transfers from other areas	14
Lost sight of cases returned	—
New cases diagnosed during the year	39
Total visits by Health Visitors:—	
T.B. cases	1,300
Others	179

PREVENTION

No. of new contacts examined during 1963	296
No. of new cases diagnosed during 1963	39
Contact rate	7.6
No. of new cases detected by contact examination	1
No. of new cases detected by school contact examination	—
Home Nursing treated	18
Home Nursing total visits	782
B.C.G. vaccinations	126
Children Mantoux +ve at school	38
No. of contacts attending through above	126
No. of Mantoux +ve children at school who attended clinic	40
(1 from a private School)	

CARE

Families receiving clothes, etc.	58
Housing defects reported by H.V.'s	8
No. of patients receiving milk	9
No. of cases rehoused	5
Referred to Education Department	—
Home Helps	6
Free School Meals	4
Meals on Wheels	5

Dr. J. Baxter, Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows:—

“The notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis continues to fall steadily. This year 36 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary cases were detected, a reduction of 4 on last year. 22 cases occurred in the over 45 group. This is well over half the total, and confirms the general trend over the rest of the Country. These older cases are hard to detect. Many will not go for M.M.R. and do not willingly go to their General Practitioners. They do, however, as parents and grandparents, form a reservoir of infection which is dangerous.

There were only 4 cases in the group of 15—24 this year; all were, in fact, over 20, and none were given B.C.G. It is now ten years since B.C.G. vaccination was started in Wallasey. It is definitely of value when it is realised that in 1953 there were 29 notified pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases under the age of 25.

This shows that the close and friendly co-operation between the Public Health Department and School Medical Service and the Chest Clinic is well worth continuing. Again, emphasis should be put on the swift and thorough examination of the middle-aged and elderly, and General Practitioners can help by encouraging patients to go to M.M.R. or by making even more use of the Chest Clinic and General Hospital x-ray facilities.

PREVENTION

One new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found by examination of contacts. A total of 296 were seen, giving a contact rate of 7.6 per notified case.

There were 39 children found to be Mantoux Positive at school this year and **all** attended the Clinic for x-ray examination. They were accompanied by 126 contacts but no active case of Tuberculosis was found. There were several cases of calcified primary lesions detected in the Mantoux Positive children and it is significant that these children had very strongly +ve reactions. They are seen and x-rayed at short intervals in the Clinic, as the highest breakdown rate occurs in this strongly positive group.

CARE

The number of visits by our Health Visitors has risen by 434 this year. 180 of these were to respiratory cases which did not suffer from Tuberculosis. These were severe bronchitics, bronchiectatics, cancer cases, etc. The comfort given to patients and relatives and the information gained for the Chest Clinic is invaluable and many tributes have been received about our Visitors' work.

The Home Nursing Service has treated 18 cases at home this year. This is half the number of notified cases. The saving in hospital beds and costs is very great. The usual glowing tributes from patients have been received. The number of cases dealt with by the Home Help Service and Meals on Wheels has risen, with great benefit to many helpless and lonely people."

Vaccination of Schoolchildren with B.C.G. Vaccine

As in previous years, all children between the ages of 13 years and 14 years and any older children not already vaccinated, were offered vaccination against tuberculosis. The skin testing, which always precedes vaccination, did not bring to light any cases of active tuberculosis amongst the pupils at any school. The number of children offered and accepting vaccination this year has been below average for the following reasons:—

- (i) One school not visited as the whole school was done in 1962 when a teacher was discovered to be suffering from tuberculosis.
- (ii) One school not visited as the school was in process of moving into new premises during period that visit should have been made.
- (iii) Two schools visited twice in 1962 were not visited in 1963.

We have continued to use the standard preparation Tuberculin P.P.D. for the preliminary skin tests and the freeze dried Glaxo B.C.G. vaccine for the vaccinations, each being administered with specially calibrated 1 ml. syringes, intradermally.

All children who reacted positively to the preliminary injection of tuberculin P.P.D. together with their close contacts, were advised to attend the Chest Clinic for chest x-ray to confirm or exclude the presence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Of course, these children are not vaccinated. The remaining children were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine and their vaccination reactions were inspected about eight weeks later to decide whether they had 'taken' or not. Those showing only very small reactions or no reaction were offered revaccination if skin tests were still negative. The numbers involved are shown in the Table below. The number of positive reactors who attended the Chest Clinic numbered 38, in addition 126 close contacts of these children also attended for investigation. From all these investigations :

No of children offered (per parents)	
B.C.G. vaccination	1,238
No. of children accepting (per parents)	
B.C.G. vaccination	936
No. of children Mantoux Tested	919
No. of children found Mantoux positive	38
Percentage of children found Mantoux positive	4.14
No. of children found Mantoux negative	879
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine	877

RE-EXAMINATIONS

No. of children Mantoux retested	41
No. of children found negative	4
No. of children re-vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine	4

Provision of Nursing Equipment

A small charge is made varying from 6d. per week for the smaller articles such as back rests and bed-pans, to 3/6d. per week for Dunlopillo mattresses. In cases of hardship no charge is made.

A stock of equipment is stored at a central depot, with the exception of a small number of articles which are kept at the Nursing Centre, 86a Penkett Road, Wallasey, for emergency use.

With the increase in the number of patients being nursed in the community there has been a corresponding increase in demand for equipment on loan, and more frequent requests for the larger and more expensive types of equipment are being received.

The provision of this equipment is essential to the nursing care of many of these patients, whilst in other cases the relatives find that the provision of this special equipment eases the burden of caring for the patient at home.

In 1963 a total of 914 articles were issued on loan as follows:

Air-rings 56	Mackintosh sheets ... 153
Back rests 134	Self-lifting poles ... 4
Bed pans 183	Tripod Sticks 15
Bed Tables 7	Male Urinals 45
Beds with Lifting Pole ... 3	Female Urinals —
Commodes 148	Wooden Bed Blocks ... 25
Crutches 4	Oxford Hoist —
Dunlopillo Mattresses ... 5	Oesophagus Box 1
Invalid Chairs 86	Special Bedstead 1
Knee cages 38	Enuresis Machines ... 6

Clean Linen Service for Incontinent Chronic Sick

This service is much appreciated by the patients and relatives of those being nursed at home. It has proved to be of valuable assistance to the District Nurses and without this service many patients could not be nursed in their own homes. There is little doubt that with the emphasis that is now being placed on the care of patients in the community that a service of this nature is essential. It is hoped that this service will be extended in the near future to allow more patients to benefit from this assistance.

Fourteen sheets are left initially for each patient and replaced with clean twice each week. The number of sheets issued during the year was 9,756 and the number of cases to whom sheets were issued totalled 81. A maximum of 18 cases can be catered for at any one time.

Health Education

There is an increasing awareness among the department's field staff that effective Health Education is best achieved through personal contact and example. Much solid work has been put in throughout the year by the various officers who between them visit all sections of the community.

The Health Visitor through her training and experience in interviewing and teaching techniques is necessarily the prime mover in the Health Education programme. The Health Visitors accept the ample opportunity offered to them to give advice on all health matters both in the home and in group discussions at the Child Welfare Clinics. An excellent opportunity for group discussion is provided, by the informal atmosphere of the Mothers' Club, and much valuable work is achieved by the Health Visitors whilst undertaking this voluntary service.

The number of pre-school children admitted to hospital after taking over-doses of aspirins and other tablets is increasing. The health visitor advises every mother with whom she comes into

contact to have a poison cupboard with lock and key which is out of reach of toddlers. Leaflets are displayed on the subject of "poisoning" dangers.

Also active in this field of health education are the Mental Welfare Officers. There has been a significant improvement in the attitude towards mental ill-health in recent years and the old barriers are gradually being replaced with the result that patients seek treatment much earlier than hitherto.

The Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors and Welfare Officers are very much alive to the danger of possible accidents in the home particularly with regard to the elderly.

One of the difficulties that is experienced, however, is that many of the old people are of very limited means and are unable or unwilling to afford to pay for repairs to defects which constitute an accident hazard, or to provide a fireguard if this is considered necessary. In one particular instance the situation was considered to be so dangerous that the National Assistance Board was approached and as a result urgent repairs to a solid fuel stove were effected without undue delay.

The Health and Welfare Services Handbook continues to receive wide distribution and must contribute towards a better informed public.

Copies of the Central Council for Health Education booklet "Better Health" are regularly distributed to the schools and child welfare centres where they are extremely popular.

The use of leaflets, poster, exhibitions and displays, all of which provide a useful media, continue to be used. Particular subjects covered this year were "Prophylactic Measures in Infectious Diseases," "Smoking and Lung Cancer," "Fluoridation of Water" and "Home Accidents."

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation again allowed their mobile exhibition unit to visit the Borough. This was found most useful and is much appreciated by the public.

Invitations continue to be received and accepted by members of my staff to give talks to schools, church groups and various organisations in the Borough. The subjects cover a wide range and are very well received. Talks to young people preparing for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award have also been given by the health visitors.

The Merseyside Cancer Education Committee of which Wallasey is a participant authority, appointed a full-time officer during the year and several talks have been given by this officer to groups in Wallasey. We have participated in a survey organised by the Cancer Education Committee to assist them in organising future programmes of cancer education in the area.

Details concerning venereal disease are to be found on page 52.

Smoking and Health

Publicity material in the form of posters and leaflets have been distributed to schools and clinics where special displays have been on show during the year. An exceptional variety of posters of a very high standard are available in connection with smoking and health and the Ministry of Health, through whom they are ordered, are to be congratulated on sponsoring the production of such quality posters.

Again senior schools have been visited and the film *Facts and Figures—Smoking and Lung Cancer*, was shown.

In October the Health Committee reviewed the position regarding the education of the public about the effect of smoking upon health, when, having regard to the fact that arrangements had been made for the mobile unit of the Central Council for Health Education to visit Wallasey in February, 1964, the following resolution was approved:—

“ An intensive campaign in conjunction with the visit of the Mobile Publicity Unit be launched by the holding of an open meeting, that His Worship the Mayor be invited to preside thereat, and the Chairman and officers be authorised to arrange the details, (b) the availability of the Mobile Publicity Unit for lectures and demonstrations during its visit to the town be drawn to the attention of all voluntary organisations in Wallasey, and (c) the Medical Officer of Health report to the next meeting upon the possibility of providing weekly publicity in the local press.

Convalescence

Patients are sent for convalescence on the recommendation of the family doctor or hospital consultant. The financial implication of each application is considered by reference to an assessment scale laid down by the Council and contributions may be required from the patients towards the cost, according to their means.

During 1963 fourteen patients were accommodated in the undermentioned homes.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Lady Forester Convascent Home, Llandudno	1	—
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	—	5
Beach House, Southport	—	1
Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands	—	2
Westholme, Rhyl	—	3
Grey Court, Hest Bank, Lancaster	1	1

In addition the cost of other patients being admitted to suitable convalescent homes was defrayed by a private fund.

Venereal Disease

Early in the year the Regional Hospital Board re-organised the V.D. clinics in the area by concentrating on fewer centres. This has resulted in the V.D. Clinics at Mill Lane Hospital, Wallasey and Mill Road Hospital, Liverpool, being discontinued.

The following are the statistics for the year:—

	<i>Mat.</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>O.A.P.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Applications for help received	58	2	297	98	455
Applications for help accepted	58	2	291	97	448
No. of cases to which help sent	58	3	369	92	522
No. of cases which began prior to 1963	—	2	144	6	152
No. of hours worked ...	3,105½	619	84,515	6,262½	94,502
No. of hours Sickness and accident benefit					4,494½
No. of hours Holiday entitlement					7,124
				Total hours	106,120½

No. of helpers at 31.12.63—

Full time 31)

Part time 46)

equivalent to 54 full-time helpers.

SECTIONS 28 and 51 — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

Under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority is responsible for the ascertainment of mental disorder, for arranging the admission of patients to psychiatric hospitals, and for work in the field of prevention, care, and after-care in the community. Part II of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which became fully operative on the 1st November, 1960, adds to these duties functions relating to the provision of training centres, the provision of residential accommodation and increases the emphasis in the care of mentally disordered in the community.

Administration

The Medical Officer of Health is the Administrative Officer and he, together with the other three Medical Officers of the Local Health Authority, is approved under the provisions of Sections 28 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, as having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder and they deal mainly with mental subnormality.

Staff

The staff establishment is one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, four Mental Welfare Officers, and one Welfare Assistant.

One Mental Welfare Officer was absent for the whole of 1963 on a full time course for social workers at the Liverpool College of Commerce. He was seconded on full salary in September, 1962, and the course ends in June, 1964.

Owing to his absence, his district had to be shared out amongst the remaining mental welfare officers and consequently

the districts were enlarged to a population coverage of approximately 33,000, instead of approximately 25,000 as previously. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer accepts responsibility for general duties in one of the three districts, but one officer concentrates mainly on the visiting of the sub-normal for the whole borough. This re-allocation of districts increased the case-load falling on any one officer, and with the added increase in referrals from hospitals, out-patients clinics and other sources during the year, the work became extremely heavy.

The number of referrals has increased from 612 in 1961 to 896 in 1962, to 1,068 in 1963; an increase of 66% in two years with a member of the Staff absent during the major portion of that period, and replaced by a Welfare Assistant.

Mr. J. Hinton, Welfare Assistant, left on the 12th August, 1963, to take up a position as Mental Welfare Officer in Huddersfield.

Miss D. Thompson was appointed Welfare Assistant and commenced duty on the 2nd September, 1963.

Mental Health Referrals during 1963

There were 1,068 referrals to the Local Health Authority during the year, an increase of 172 over last year.

Two hundred and fifty-one were first referrals the remainder were second or subsequent referrals.

Three hundred and eight referrals were made by General Practitioners, a slight decrease of 21 over last year.

Two hundred and fifty-nine referrals were made by hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment, an increase of 65 over last year.

One hundred and seventy-six referrals were made by hospitals after or during out-patient treatment, an increase of 53 over last year.

Two hundred and eighty referrals were made by other sources, an increase of 72 over last year.

The general pattern of development follows closely on last year's increases, the Hospitals and Out-Patient Clinics making increasing use of the after-care service, and the psychiatrists requesting help with patients' social problems, and also asking for social histories. The general public continue to seek help, information and advice by applying directly to the Mental Health Office.

This increase in the demand for community care has not been followed by a decrease in demand for hospital admissions. The number of hospital admissions remaining fairly constant at around 35 per month. Community care is a time consuming process, and as the welfare officers are already working at full capacity, this means that new cases do not always receive all the attention which staff would like to give them.

Admissions to Hospital

There has been little change in the pattern of admissions to hospitals the number of informal admissions being 243 as compared with 253 last year and the number of compulsory admissions being 187 as compared with 195 last year.

This has been a long established service and the preference for informal admission is still borne out in 243 informal admissions compared with 187 compulsory admissions. The slight decrease of 24 in total admissions is probably due to the alternative facilities now available at the Priory Day Hospital and the new Out-Patient Clinics, but the expected decrease in the need for hospital beds has not been borne out by experience and the Ministry of Health plans to reduce the number of hospital beds will no doubt be reviewed in the light of these facts.

Progress and Development

Building was commenced in 1963 of the Adult Training Centre in Pasture Road, Moreton, and it is expected that it will be open and functioning in 1964.

An industrial therapy unit was opened in Price Street, Birkenhead, on the 16th December, 1963, by the Wirral Association for Mental Health, and several Wallasey patients who have been suffering from mental illness, and who need re-habilitation into the habit and routine of going to work, attend the Unit. The Council have made a grant towards the cost of running the Unit.

It was estimated in February, 1962, that three additional Mental Welfare Officers would be appointed at intervals of three years to cope with the expected increase in work and to improve the quality of the casework.

This estimate was at that time a projection of the current rate of development of the service, but the actual increase in work consequent upon the operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, has exceeded expectations, and the ten year development programme may need revision as regards the provision of Welfare Officers.

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL

The Local Authority Register of Subnormal and Severely Subnormal persons living in the community and being visited by Mental Welfare Officers as at 31st December, 1963, showed the following:—

16 years and over—			
Males	53		
Females	42	Total	95
Under 16 years—			
Males	25		
Females	22	Total	47
			<hr/>
			Total 142
			<hr/>

These figures exclude all subnormal children of school age being dealt with by the Education Authority, many of whom will of course be referred later for help and supervision on leaving Claremount Special School for the Educationally Subnormal.

Training

The more severely mentally handicapped children attend Hale Road Junior Training Centre and it is hoped that the majority of these will be able to pass on at 16 plus years to more advanced training and simple production or assembly work when the Adult Training and Industrial Centre comes into operation towards the end of 1964.

Pending the completion of this Adult Centre and the appointment of special staff, the Handicraft and Gardening Classes have been increased in number and size as more and more adults are gradually drawn into the nucleus group in readiness for transfer to the new Centre, and a life more in line with the normal working man and woman. Classes are now held on three half days a week at the Welfare Centre, Penkett Road, and the Moreton Clinic in order that those attending may become accustomed to spending increasing periods away from their homes and parents. Many incidental benefits have accrued such as greater confidence and facility in travel, manipulation of money and contacts with the public, social adaptation and appreciation of others rights, weaknesses and idiosyncracies, to say nothing of the rewards and praise for creative work and achievement.

During the past year 19 males and 19 females have attended these classes (ranging in age from 18 to 63 years) but the numbers fluctuate as some individuals obtain employment whilst others are admitted to institutions; the average attendance is about 28. These classes are, in addition, attended by a small number of mentally ill people. The sympathy and tolerance shown by the two types of mental handicap for each other is quite remarkable and a clear indication that unfamiliarity and ignorance are at the base of most fears and tendencies towards the ostracism of such unfortunate individuals.

A keen interest is being taken in the progress of the Adult Centre and a sense of belonging is already developing, greatly stimulated by a conducted exploratory visit to the site just as the roof was completed.

Recreation

Once in attendance at these Welfare Classes it is found that the majority quickly become interested in the "Club Night" activities run by the Wallasey Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and it is as if their world opens out in one terrific and expanding burst: congenial friends, fun and games, parties, coach trips, Panto., etc. Excitement now runs high as a result of the Society's recent acquisition of a building of its own and the prospect of "Twist," table tennis, billiards, darts, etc.

Visiting

Despite the tremendous enthusiasm of those already "enlisted" constant encouragement and pressure is required over long periods before it is possible to draw many of the older "sub-normals" from the sheltered security of their homes, and the

resistance is often no less great from the relatives. Others present the added difficulties of transport or escort whilst a third group who, as yet have scarcely been touched, is the border-line unemployables — many of them having passed through the phase of flitting from job to job and in doing so learned that one can live quite comfortably in idleness and still have money for cigs., etc. This third group is on the whole of higher intelligence and, whilst being wholly irresponsible and unco-operative, it is quite capable of finding its own entertainment and unlikely to respond to any lures or inducement which can at present be offered. Some form of pressure will doubtless be required if these young people are eventually to be drawn to the Adult Centre. Meanwhile the usual domiciliary visiting has also continued and altogether 987 visits and interviews have been made during the year, including visits at the request of hospitals for home circumstances reports, case histories and progress reports for hospitals and penal institutions. The greatest time is usually given to new cases (12) especially when young children are involved.

Institutions

A considerable amount of work and time is also given to arranging for short and long periods of institutional care, particularly as the bed shortage is once more very acute. Admissions during the year were as follows:—

Long-term Care — Males	3		
Females	2	Total	5
Short-term Care — Males	11		
Females	8	Total	19

and 9 males and 4 females are still awaiting long-term care, 12 new applications have been made during the year. It has been the policy of the Bed Bureau during the past eight months acute bed shortage to offer periods of short-term care whenever possible, to ease the protracted waiting period. It would seem that the demand for both short and long-term care is increasing once the relatives of these unfortunate children become aware of the help which can be given them in coping with their burden.

Much progress has undoubtedly been made during the year but this is little more than a beginning and limited by shortage of time and personnel; much remains to be done and there is ample scope for any responsible person with initiative, sympathy and a feeling for the needs of these people.

A very satisfactory year's work and co-operation was crowned with a Christmas Party which was greatly enjoyed by all.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	3	—	112	192	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	113	192	308
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	1	—	97	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	97	161	259
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	70	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	106	176
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
(e) Police and Courts	—	—	23	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	16	40
(f) Other sources	1	—	117	158	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	118	161	280
(g) Total	5	—	419	632	—	—	2	3	5	—	1	1	10	—	422	636	1068

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**Section 29 (Admission for emergency observation)**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	49	35	84
Deva Hospital	22	29	51
Moston Hospital	1	0	1
Victoria Central Hospital	0	1	1
Mill Lane Hospital	3	0	3
Rainhill Hospital	0	1	1
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 141

Section 25 (Admission for observation)

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	1	3	4
Deva Hospital	8	4	12
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 16

Section 26 (Admission for treatment)

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	2	5	7
Deva Hospital	11	4	15
Greaves Hall	0	1	1
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 23

Section 60 (Admission from Courts)

Moss Side Hospital	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Informal Admission

St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe	38	61	99
Deva Hospital	18	35	52
Moston Hospital	14	31	45
Greaves Hall	11	8	19
Westminster House (Senile Dementia Ward)	9	0	9
Priory Day Hospital, Birkenhead	2	6	8
Ashton House	0	2	2
Liverpool Hospital, Kingswood	1	1	2
Winwick Hospital	1	0	1
Prestwich Hospital	0	1	1
Cheadle Royal Hospital	0	1	1
Brockhall Hospital	1	0	1
Calderstones Hospital	1	0	1
Haydock Lodge, Haydock	0	1	1
	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 243

Total Admissions—

Informal	96	147	243
Compulsory	97	84	181
	<hr/> 193	<hr/> 231	<hr/> 424

MONTHLY STATISTICS — 1963

61

	Number of patients admitted to hospital			Number of patients visited			Number of visits		
	Informal	Com- pulsory	Total	Mentally Ill	Sub- normal	Total	Mentally Ill	Sub- normal	Total
January	..	21	48	190	60	250	344	80	424
February	..	14	35	152	31	183	307	65	372
March	..	9	31	140	50	190	243	83	326
April	13	36	137	48	185	276	84	360
May	17	37	172	58	230	301	94	395
June	18	30	146	47	193	287	79	360
July	19	39	140	55	195	260	70	330
August	..	10	33	108	28	136	207	39	246
September	..	20	34	133	62	195	253	87	340
October	..	16	33	160	90	250	277	114	391
November	..	12	33	118	54	172	258	88	346
December	..	11	34	129	76	205	274	104	378
TOTAL	..	181	424				3287	987	4274

Training Centres for the Sub-Normal and Severely Sub-Normal

(a) Junior Centre. The Junior Centre is situated at 4 Hale Road, Wallasey, and accommodates children from both Birkenhead and Wallasey County Boroughs. By arrangement with the Transport Departments of Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations, children are conveyed to and from the Centre by special buses.

The staff comprises one Supervisor, one Senior Assistant Supervisor, and five Assistant Supervisors. In accordance with the policy of the Council to provide appropriate training facilities, one of the Assistant Supervisors was seconded as from September, 1963, on the One Year Course organised by the National Association for Mental Health, leading to the Diploma for staffs of Junior Training Centres.

Since the inception of the Mental Health Act, the number in attendance at the Centre has continued to increase and the number on the register as at the 31st December, 1963, was 99 (50 Birkenhead); (49 Wallasey).

A class of senior pupils will form the nucleus of those to attend the new Adult Training Centre.

The usual activities and handicrafts were carried out at the Centre during the year, whilst the Annual Sports Day and Christmas Concert were, as usual, much enjoyed by trainees. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health made regular monthly visits of inspection to check on the health of those attending the Centre.

(b) Adult Training Centre. During the year building operations were commenced on the new Adult Training Centre in Pasture Road, Moreton, which it is anticipated will be ready for use in the autumn of 1964. The Centre will accommodate 100 trainees — fifty from Wallasey and fifty from Birkenhead County Boroughs, and will provide ideal facilities for both social and industrial work training.

The building will incorporate a social centre. The Wallasey Society for Mentally Handicapped Children has very kindly offered to donate a full sized greenhouse for the use of trainees. It is envisaged that a variety of activities will be carried out at the Centre, including light assembly work, arising from the securing of contracts from local employers. In addition, traditional handicraft will form part of the curriculum.

There is no doubt that the opening of the new Centre will prove to be a positive step in the implementation of the proposals for the care of the mentally sub-normal in the community, and will undoubtedly satisfy a very real need.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY CARE — HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

In 1962 local authorities were asked to prepare plans for the long term development of their Health and Welfare Services, and the consolidated plans of all authorities were subsequently presented to Parliament.

Local Authorities were further asked to review their plans annually and to forward to the Minister the first revision, in this case covering the decade 1964 - 74.

The following is an extract of a Report which has now been published giving details of this Authority's proposals and also, for comparison, those relating to England and Wales as a whole: —

WALLASEY C.B.C.
(Area: 9.2 sq. miles)

	1963	1964	1969	1974
Population (all ages)	103,370	104,000	106,100	108,200
Population (aged 65 and over) ..	13,900	14,100	15,200	16,900

I (a) Health and Welfare Premises and Places
(The numbers of places are given in brackets)

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
Health centres	—	—	—	—
Maternity and child welfare clinics	6	6	6	6
Day nurseries	3 (130)	3 (130)	3 (130)	3 (130)
For the mentally subnormal:				
Adult training centres ..	—	—	1 (100)	1 (100)
Junior training centres ..	1 (80)	1 (80)	1 (80)	1 (80)
Adult hostels	—	—	—	—
Junior hostels	—	—	—	—
For the mentally ill:				
Workshops or occupational centres	—	(6)	(15)	(15)
Social centres or clubs ..	—	—	1	1
Hostels	—	—	1 (12)	1 (12)
For the elderly (including the elderly mentally infirm):				
Centres	—	—	—	—
Homes	5 (155)	6 (190)	9 (294)	11 (364)
Places in homes for persons aged 65 and over	(155)	(190)	(294)	(364)
Places in homes for persons aged under 65	—	—	—	—
For the physically handicapped:				
Centres	2	3	3	2
Homes	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)
Places in homes for persons aged 65 and over	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
Places in homes for persons aged under 65	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Premises for temporary accommodation	5 (15 families)	5 (15 families)	7 (15 families)	7 (15 families)

I (b) Places for the mentally subnormal per 1,000 population

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
In adult training centres	—	—	0.94	0.92
In junior training centres	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.74
In adult hostels	—	—	—	—
In junior hostels	—	—	—	—

I (c) Places in Homes for Persons aged 65 and over,
per 1,000 population of that age group*

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
	12.2	14.5	20.3	22.4

* Including homes for the elderly mentally infirm and homes for the physically handicapped.

ENGLAND AND WALES

	1963	1964	1969	1974
Population (all ages)	47,023,000	47,494,000	49,351,000	51,430,000
Population (aged 65 and over) ..	5,649,000	5,731,000	6,236,000	7,053,000

I (a) *Health and Welfare Premises and Places*
(The numbers of places are given in brackets)

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
Health centres	26	27	56	68
Maternity and child welfare clinics	6317	6384	6487	6544
Day nurseries	458 (21724)	458 (21683)	458 (21685)	468 (22235)
For the mentally subnormal:				
Adult training centres ..	*396 (11381)	†430 (13608)	‡563 (24856)	§631 (29206)
Junior training centres ..	366 (16633)	383 (18497)	411 (24091)	425 (25132)
Adult hostels	25 (484)	48 (919)	248 (5431)	333 (7324)
Junior hostels	17 (276)	37 (677)	102 (1829)	120 (2140)
For the mentally ill:				
Workshops or occupational centres	20 (393)	27 (578)	56 (2040)	78 (2987)
Social centres or clubs ..	72	105	189	220
Hostels	20 (339)	29 (522)	172 (3613)	237 (5243)
For the elderly (including the elderly mentally infirm):				
Centres	198	217	333	386
Homes	1561 (85447)	1667 (89228)	2531 (118959)	3033 (135642)
Places in homes for persons aged 65 and over	(80153)	(83924)	(112961)	(129286)
Places in homes for persons aged under 65	(5294)	(5304)	(5998)	(6356)
For the physically handicapped:				
Centres	1288	1328	1473	1561
Homes	65 (6079)	69 (6331)	102 (7475)	118 (7896)
Places in homes for persons aged 65 and over	(3654)	(3749)	(4138)	(4240)
Places in homes for persons aged under 65	(2425)	(2582)	(3337)	(3656)
Premises for temporary accommodation	486 (2406 families)	529 (2816 families)	569 (3116 families)	570 (3114 families)

* Includes 92 social centres/clubs. † Includes 107 social centres/clubs.

‡ Includes 164 social centres/clubs. § Includes 180 social centres/clubs.

Assumes provision in London County Council area as in 1964.

I (b) *Places for the Mentally Subnormal per 1,000 population*

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
In adult training centres	0.24	0.29	0.50	0.57
In junior training centres	0.35	0.39	0.49	0.49
In adult hostels	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.14
In Junior hostels	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04

I (c) *Places in Homes* for persons aged 65 and over, per 1,000 population of that age group*

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
	14.8	15.3	18.8	18.9

* Including homes for the elderly mentally infirm and homes for the physically handicapped.

WALLASEY C.B.C.

I (d) Persons in Special Housing for the elderly

	31.3.1963	31.3.1969
Number of persons	—	57
Per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	—	3.8

II Domiciliary Services

Staff (whole-time)	31.12.1963		31.12.1964		31.12.1969		31.12.1973	
	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n.
Health visitors	10.3	0.10	10.3	0.10	11.3	0.11	12.3	0.11
Home Helps ..	54	0.52	58	0.56	74	0.70	84	0.78
Home nurses	15.3	0.15	20	0.19	24	0.23	25	0.23
Midwives ..	7	0.07	8	0.08	8	0.08	8	0.07
Social workers	10.5	0.10	10.5	0.10	13	0.12	14.1	0.13

III Ambulance Service

	31 3 1963	31 3 1964	31 3 1969	31.3.1974
Stations	1	2	2	2
Ambulances	10	11	13	14
Staff (whole-time equivalent) ..	33	38*	43†	43‡

* 31.12.1964

† 31.12.1968

‡ 31.12.1973

IV Capital Building Programme

	1964-65 to 1968-69	1969-70 to 1973-74	Total 1964-65 to 1973-74
	£	£	£
Health Centres	—	—	—
Maternity and child welfare clinics ..	—	—	—
Day nurseries	—	64,500	64,500
For the mentally subnormal:			
Adult training centres	4,250	—	4,250
Junior training centres	—	47,000	47,000
Adult hostels	—	—	—
Junior hostels	—	—	—
For the mentally ill:			
Workshops or occupational centres ..	—	—	—
Social centres or clubs	—	—	—
Hostels	7,500	—	7,500
For the elderly (including the elderly mentally infirm):			
Centres	—	—	—
Homes	78,850	125,600	204,450
For the physically handicapped:			
Centres	33,500	25,000	58,500
Homes	—	—	—
Premises for temporary accommodation	1,500	—	1,500
Ambulance stations	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,000	—	2,000
TOTAL	127,600	262,100	389,700

ENGLAND AND WALES

I (d) *Persons in Special Housing for the elderly*

	31.3.1963	31.3.1969
Number of persons	35,894	123,961
Per 1,000 population aged 65 and over .. .	6.4	19.9

II *Domiciliary Services*

Staff (whole-time equivalent)	31.12.1963		31.12.1964		31.12.1968		31.12.1973	
	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No. per 1,000 pop'n	No.	No per 1,000 pop'n
Health visitors	5298	0.11	5830	0.12	7344	0.15	8217	0.16
Home helps ..	27558	0.59	29338	0.62	36034	0.73	40798	0.79
Home nurses	7618	0.16	8137	0.17	9100	0.18	9729	0.19
Midwives ..	5309	0.11	5689	0.12	6210	0.13	6485	0.13
Social workers	2775	0.06	3277	0.07	4200	0.09	4752	0.09

III *Ambulance Service*

	31.3.1963	31.3.1964	31.3.1969	31.3.1974
Stations	954	953	943	955
Ambulances	5,372	5,542	6,175	6,514
Staff (whole-time equivalent) ..	13,090	13,829*	17,997†	15,787‡

* 31.12.1964

† 31.12.1968

‡ 31.12.1973

IV *Capital Building Programme*

	1964-65 to 1968-69	1969-70 to 1973-74	Total 1964-65 to 1973-74
	£	£	£
Health centres	1,659,000	488,000	2,148,000
Maternity and child welfare clinics ..	19,630,000	5,204,000	24,834,000
Day nurseries	2,477,000	1,227,000	3,703,000
For mentally subnormal:			
Adult training centres*	9,751,000	3,311,000	13,062,000
Junior training centres	5,563,000	939,000	6,502,000
Adult hostels	8,285,000	2,585,000	10,870,000
Junior hostels	1,758,000	736,000	2,494,000
For the mentally ill:			
Workshops or occupational centres ..	1,196,000	437,000	1,633,000
Social centres or clubs	227,000	63,000	290,000
Hostels	6,098,000	2,384,000	8,482,000
For the elderly (including the elderly mentally infirm):			
Centres	1,628,000	532,000	2,160,000
Homes	82,264,000	39,634,000	121,898,000
For the physically handicapped			
Centres	4,263,000	1,359,000	5,622,000
Homes	2,190,000	802,000	2,992,000
Premises for temporary accommodation	960,000	118,000	1,078,000
Ambulance stations	5,377,000	1,053,000	6,429,000
Miscellaneous	8,572,000	3,715,000	12,287,000
TOTAL	161,896,000	64,587,000	226,483,000

*Includes some social centres/clubs.



PART IV.

General Health Services, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

A total of 403 samples of foods were obtained during the year. All milk samples were genuine. Ordinary milk averaged 3.5% of fat and 8.61% of non fatty solids. For Channel Island milk the average was 4.73% of fat and 9.9% of non fatty solids. Twelve milk samples were examined for the presence of any anti-biotic substances. One was found to contain a very small amount, and the Local Authority for the area where it was produced was notified.

A confection sold as "Chocolate" was found to contain no cocoa butter, a vegetable fat similar to hardened palm oil being substituted in the manufacture. The makers no longer describe it as "Chocolate."

In four samples of sausage whilst the meat content was satisfactory more than half of that meat was fat. This does not constitute an offence, but appears to be a little unfair to the purchaser.

Seven samples of fruits were examined for, and found to be free from, any insecticide or pesticide.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

Of 22 samples taken one was outside the permitted limits of variation. The deficiency was small and the makers were cautioned.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

During the year the following applications were made:—

For registration	...	...	...	9
For re-registration	...	...	...	119

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

In the past and even at the present time, the somewhat numerous and varied descriptions and designations applied to milk have tended to give rise to confusion and misunderstanding in the minds of many. Milk, to which the description "T.T." or tuberculin tested is applied, is regarded and accepted by some as the safest milk; others indicate their trust and choice by purchasing pasteurised or sterilised supplies, whilst the recent introduction and use of the additional description "homogenised" has tended to confuse matters still further.

The greatly improved health position in our dairy herds instanced by the total and complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis on a national scale, makes it no longer necessary to refer to milk by the special designation "tuberculin tested" since all milk produced in these islands is now of that standard.

From 1st January, 1965, milk will be described and retailed under one of the following designations — i.e. "pasteurised," "sterilised" and "untreated," the last-mentioned being applicable to supplies which have not been subjected to any form of heat treatment. To some the expression "untreated" does not appear to be the correct word or term to apply to milk to denote that it is a raw supply. One would have thought that the use of the description "raw" or "unprocessed" would have been more appropriate.

An interim period of three months from 1st October, 1964, is to be granted to enable the dairy industry to dispense with the use of the designation "tuberculin tested," and, from 1st January, 1965, it will be permissible only to apply to milk one of the three designations referred to.

Samples of milk from all sources of supply as distributed in the Borough are regularly obtained by the department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Liverpool, for statutory testing and for biological examination.

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the Laboratory Director and his Staff for their ready help and assistance in dealing with and reporting upon milk samples submitted by this Authority.

The following is a summary of sampling carried out during the year:—

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples obtained ... 56

of which 53 satisfied both the Methylene
Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
1 failed the Methylene Blue
Test.
2 Void.

56

Tuberculin Tested Milk — Pasteurised

No. of samples obtained ... 43

of which 38 satisfied both the Methylene
Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
1 failed the Methylene Blue
Test.
1 failed the Phosphatase Test.
3 Void.

43

Tuberculin Tested Milk — Pasteurised (cartoned supplies)

No. of samples obtained ... 21

of which 18 satisfied both the Methylene
Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
1 failed the Methylene Blue
Test.
2 Void.

21

Tuberculin Tested Milk — Pasteurised (Homogenised)

No. of samples obtained ... 8

of which 7 satisfied both Methylene Blue
and Phosphatase Tests.1 void to Methylene Blue Test
but satisfied Photphatase
Test.—
8
—**Sterilised Milk**

No. of samples obtained ... 7

all of which satisfied the Turbidity Test.

***Channel Island Farm Bottled Milk**

No. of samples obtained ... 48

of which 45 satisfied the Methylene Blue
Test.2 failed the Methylene Blue
Test.1 was found to be unfit for
examination.—
48
—***Raw Channel Island Milk (cartoned supplies)**

No. of samples obtained ... 12

of which 8 satisfied the Methylene Blue
Test.3 failed the Methylene Blue
Test.

1 Void.

—
12
—

* Of these samples embracing the milk of 14 different producers, one was found to be unfit for examination. 59 samples were subjected to biological testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and in each case, a negative report was received. These samples, embracing the same 14 producers, were also subjected to testing for the presence of brucellosis, and the report in each case was negative.

The samples of milk taken by the Department were obtained from the following sources:—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Shop Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk Vending Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total number of samples submitted for Laboratory Testing							195

16 complaints were received relating to milk supplies:—

Alleged presence of glass fragments in $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint bottle— school supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged use of unclean receptacles (milk bottles)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Alleged contaminated supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged presence of foreign matter in $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint bottle— school supply	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged use of dangerously chipped $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint bottles for school supplies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged contamination — oil	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged hoarding of used milk bottles	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alleged presence of glass fragments	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alleged tampering with bottled supplies	...	...	...	...	...	1

A request was received from a dairy company requiring the special examination of a bottle of milk.

Dairy managements were interviewed and relevant communications forwarded. No other official action was warranted.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1960.

The number of dairies in the Borough at which the pasteurisation and bottling of milk is carried out was during the year reduced to one. Sampling and testing indicated that the processing methods were efficiently maintained. The mechanical application of steam, hot water, detergents and sterilants is the method employed in maintaining the cleanliness and sterility of all milk apparatus and equipment, including churns and bottles. The pasteurisation plant in use is a modern H.T.S.T. type, i.e. high temperature short time appliances, in which the milk is heated and retained at a temperature of not less than 161°F. for at least 15 seconds and immediately cooled to a temperature not exceeding 50°F., and is bottled forthwith at the dairy.

There were 129 registered milk distributors licensed to retail bottled supplies of designated milk at the 1st January, 1963. 8 distributors were registered during the year, involving the granting of 8 new licences.

Licences were granted in respect of 10 new branches to 2 distributors already registered.

Milk Vessels

It is probable, as long as the milk bottle remains in general use as the accepted vessel or receptacle by which milk is distributed, there will always remain associated problems which operate so needlessly and unfavourably against the present day high hygienic standards of milk.

One such problem is that presented by the unclean or dirty milk bottle when, due to both human and mechanical failure, clean safe milk is, on occasion, unfortunately filled into bottles which have not been rendered thoroughly clean prior to filling as required by law. These circumstances occur basically through bottles being returned to the dairies unrinsed and in an unsatisfactory and unclean condition, often contaminated with adherent dirt of a highly tenacious nature which modern mechanical bottle-washing machines, despite their high performance and cleansing potential, are quite incapable of completely removing. In this regard a heavy responsibility rests on dairy managements in endeavouring to ensure that every milk bottle is in a state of complete and thorough cleanliness prior to being filled with milk, and it is in order to assist in this formidable task that the simple continuous appeal is made to the public, i.e., to rinse and return all milk bottles immediately after use. Co-operation and compliance by all concerned would resolve the problem and dilemma occasioned by the dirty milk bottle.

The replacement of the milk bottle by the universal use of non-returnable containers or cartons is, as yet, a long way from realisation as there are major economic and practical problems to be overcome.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

During the year, 2,629,432 one-third pint bottles of milk (109,559 gallons) were supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme, an increase of 81,087 one-third pint bottles of milk (3,378 gallons) compared with the quantity supplied during the previous year.

Three suppliers are responsible for deliveries to the schools under contract, and supplies generally were satisfactorily maintained.

Homogenised Milk.

A number of consumer enquiries were received following the introduction by certain dairy undertakings of the added description "homogenised" to supplies of "T.T." pasteurised milk. By the subjection of milk to the process of homogenisation, the processors claim various consumer advantages, i.e. the even and constant distribution of the cream throughout the milk, improved colour and taste, more creamy looking, better milk dishes and milk puddings, and more economical in use in tea, coffee and other beverages, a lesser quantity being needed. Many consumers have welcomed the availability of supplies of homogenised milk which, despite its slightly higher retail cost, has gained much favour. Homogenisation as applied to milk is a mechanical process by which the fat globules which form the cream are broken down into an homogenous state. They do not re-form as a cream layer, but remain in suspension uniformly and evenly distributed throughout the milk.

June Dairy Festival.

The opening of the Festival programme of local events took place at the Town Hall, Birkenhead. The Mayor and Mayoress of Wallasey, Alderman Martin and Mrs. Martin, were present and they also visited the tented Exhibition at New Brighton.

Officers of the department co-operated with the Festival Committee in formulating the arrangements for the observance of hygienic and sanitary practices.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits made to food shops resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption.

Meat.

Chuck Steak (Home Killed)	32 lbs.
Beef, Top Side (Home Killed)	40 lbs.
Beef, Wing Rib (Home Killed)	40½ lbs.

Offal.

Ox Kidney	4 lbs.
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Fish.

Smoked Cod Fillets	105 lbs.
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Canned Fish.

627 cans, of which 570 (6 lb.) containers
comprised Canned Codfish, total weight ... 3420 lbs.

Canned Goods.

Mixed (i.e. Fruit, etc.)	814 cans
Milk	23 cans
Milk Puddings	23 cans
Steak	7 cans
Dinners	2 cans
Crab	2 cans
Prawns	3 cans
Fruit Juices	10 bottles
Miscellaneous Canned and Bottled Foods ...	200 containers

Frozen Foods.

Fish	300 packages
Meat	84 packages
Cheese Products	13 packages
Chicken Products	14 packages
Steak and Kidney	9 packages
Ready Dinners	11 packages
Vegetables	359 packages
Sausages	20 packages
Meat Pies	8 packages
Chicken Meals	11 packages
Miscellaneous	137 packages
Chicken (Carcase Portions)	23½ lbs.

Fruit.

Dried Apricots ...	...	...	...	...	86 lbs.
Imported Pears	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.

Other Foods.

Ground Rice ...	...	...	...	...	12 packages
Margarine	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Currants	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

In addition, 209 containers comprising cooked gammon, cooked shoulder bacon, pork roll, corned beef, ox tongue, chopped pork, corned mutton, jellied veal, pork loins, chopped ham and pressed brisket representing a total weight of 1,095 lbs., were dealt with by voluntary surrender at food premises as being unfit for human consumption.

Condemnation of the codfish, referred to under "Canned Fish," was necessitated as the result of a recurring condition of unwholesomeness experienced over a period in supplies of canned codfish being received at a local food factory. The fault was believed to be associated with a processing failure at the production end. Subsequent improvement was effected, and the losses were reduced to an infinitesimal amount.

54 consumer complaints were received involving a wide range of foodstuffs, this being 21 more than the number reported in the previous year. In 8 instances, bread, alleged to be affected with mould or containing extraneous matter was the subject of complaint, and in 6 instances, meat pies, meat and potato pies and pork pies were the subject of similar allegations being made.

2 varieties of cheese and a coconut cake were the subjects of complaint alleging unwholesomeness due to mould, and, in one instance, the presence of a drawing pin in an iced bun was reported.

Other complaints and allegations made by the public involved the following incidents:—

- Cooked carcase of goose—unfit for human consumption.
- Butter containing piece of rubber.
- Nail in canned Irish stew.
- Cigarette end in loaf (allegation withdrawn).
- Decolourised canned lambs' tongues.
- Canned peas containing grub (referred from outside authority)
- Potato crisps alleged to have caused sickness.
- Nail in walnut cake (referred from outside authority).
- Orange juice (Welfare) unwholesome.
- Chocolate Easter eggs containing living larvae.
- Cooked English steak—offensive odour.
- Decayed apples dumped on site—children gaining access.
- Strip of metal in bun.
- Fried fish—unwholesome—restaurant meal.
- Iced lollies containing small winged insects.
- Deficiency in natural fruit content of orange drinks (referred to Weights and Measures Inspector).
- Mint rock out of condition.

- Presence of worms (nematode) in cod fillets.
- Unwholesomeness in can of corned beef.
- Chemical taste and odour in cooked vegetable marrow.
- American cockroach found in bananas.
- Presence of glass fragments in jar of jam.
- Alleged presence of glass-like crystals in canned salmon.
- Unwholesome condition of bacon.
- Unwholesome condition of canned corned beef, alleged to have given rise to food poisoning.
- Imported honey alleged to have caused illness.
- Packaged ground rice containing mites and weevils.
- Large foreign spider supplied with bananas.
- Unwholesome deep frozen kipper fillets.
- Presence of weevil in bakers' flour (referred from outside authority).
- Bottle of ale affected with odour and containing products of fermentation.
- Winged insect in tin of imported grapefruit.
- Presence of glass fragment in marmalade.
- Unwholesome sausages.
- Unwholesome condition of roast beef.
- Fly in tin of imported salmon.
- Unwholesome shoulder of home-killed lamb.
- Bun containing piece of wire.
- Query re actual meat content in tin of canned chicken (referred to Weights and Measures Inspector).
- Imported canned pork luncheon meat alleged to be unwholesome.

The last-mentioned complaint primarily involved a retail sale from a branch of a multiple firm of grocery and provision dealers and gave rise, on the advice of this department, and as a precautionary measure, to the Company issuing instructions to all its branches throughout the country for the immediate withdrawal from retail sale of any stocks held of this particular brand of pork luncheon meat and bearing the same canner's reference as that of the container which gave rise to the original complaint. The department obtained subsequent evidence indicating that a condition of unwholesomeness existed, which might possibly be affecting the whole of the particular consignment. Communications passed between the department and the company who, in turn, took the matter up in the strongest terms with the foreign canners concerned. The condition, however, fortunately proved to be localised, and the general distribution of the produce was not affected.

Each complaint was investigated and, where justified, correspondence passed with managements and companies, and interviews took place. In one instance, the circumstances were reported to the General Health Committee and the forwarding of a warning letter was authorised.

Two requests were received from butchers for meat to be examined.

Verbal warnings were issued to shopkeepers in respect of the following matters:—

The placing of supplies of boxed fish, ex market, in shop doorway.

The placing of supplies of vegetables, ex market, on street pavement.

The placing of crates of bottled milk in shop doorway.

The placing of refrigerator cabinet partitions to defrost on street pavement.

The foregoing involved the placing or depositing of the food-stuffs, containers or articles in such a manner as to expose them to the risk of contamination or fouling by dogs.

All foodstuffs certified by the Food Inspector to be unfit for human consumption were collected and disposed of by burial by the department.

The Frozen Foods referred to were rendered unfit for sale for human consumption due to refrigerator breakdowns whilst the foods were held under cold storage at various retail shops and stores.

Various matters found in the course of inspection and involving the duties of the District Public Health Inspector were referred to the appropriate officers.

Visits were made on request in connection with food supplies to the following premises:—

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Day Nursery Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
School Meals Service Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesale Food Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Multiple Stores and Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Retail Food Premises, including Butchers, Poulterers and Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

Merchandise Marks Act.

Visits and observations were made at various shop premises in the Borough in connection with the marking and labelling of imported foodstuffs, including meat and offal exposed for retail sale.

The Animal Feeding Meat and the Meat Staining Regulations, 1959.

Pet shops in the Borough were visited in connection with the requirements contained in these Regulations governing the sale of animal feeding meats.

Most pet shop proprietors restrict their trading in this connection to supplies of meat which have been purchased by them in a cooked or sterilised condition. Where raw meat is offered for sale for animal feeding purposes, such meat is obtained from wholesale suppliers who purvey only meat intended for human consumption.

WALLASEY LAIRAGES.

Landing Place for Irish and Isle of Man Animals and Foreign Animals Landing Wharf

This year 85,205 store and fat cattle were accommodated and subsequently despatched by rail and road transport from the lairage at this landing place. The figure shows a decrease of 5,193 on the number of cattle landed in the previous year.

Of the animals detained by the Veterinary Inspectors, 74 were slaughtered, this being 4 less than the number slaughtered in 1962.

The use of this Port Slaughterhouse is confined exclusively to the slaughter of cattle in which, following disembarkation, evidence of illness or injury has been diagnosed by the Ministry's Veterinary Inspectors.

Post mortem examination of all carcasses, viscera and offal was carried out by the department, and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:—

Number killed	...	...	...	...	...	74
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	74

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	...	...	...	...	66.22%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	Nil

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	...	...	Nil
Generalised, and totally condemned	...	...	...	...	Nil

Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	308 lbs.
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	630 lbs.

120 visits were made during the year to the slaughterhouse at this landing wharf.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

Mussel and Cockle Beds — Wallasey Foreshore

The Department co-operated with the Liverpool Port Health Authority during the year in the siting and fixing of new notices at various points along the promenade and embankment. The notices

relate to the restrictions imposed by regulations on the taking of shellfish. New notices, wherever erected, appear to constitute an unfailing attraction to vandals.

No medical references or notifications were received during the year relating to or connected with illness attributed to the ingestion of shellfish obtained from these layings.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

Notifiable Scheduled Diseases of Animals

The compulsory slaughter policy with compensation for the eradication of swine fever was implemented in March when the new Swine Fever Order of 1963 came into force. Fortunately, it has not been necessary during the year to resort to any action under the new Order as the piggeries in the Borough have remained free from infection and disease.

The restrictions on the movement of swine, which were imposed by the Ministry in December last year for the purpose of preventing the spread of swine fever which involved substantial areas of the country including the whole of the County Borough, continued in operation for a considerable length of time, being finally rescinded in October. During the year the movement of 866 pigs was authorised under licence over the period of these restrictions for the purpose of slaughtering, fattening and breeding. Included in this figure were 645 fat pigs, 4 fat sows, 33 porkers, 173 store pigs, 4 breeding sows, 1 gilt and 6 week-old unweaned pigs. The last-mentioned had to be transferred for artificial rearing following illness of the gilt.

In addition, 532 store pigs were brought into the Borough for fattening purposes under movement licences from the markets at Chester, Welshpool, Beeston and Montgomery. Pigs brought into the Borough in this way must remain, and be kept apart from other pigs, at the premises to which they are destined for a period of 28 days. Visits were made from time to time to the piggeries concerned to check on the observance of these isolation provisions, and also of the provisions contained in the Waste Food Order, 1957, which requires, among other things, the thorough boiling of all waste food before it is fed to animals.

The death of a milk cow was reported by a farmer and anti-anthrax precautions were adopted and the Divisional Veterinary Inspector informed. Anthrax was not, however, confirmed and the clearance and disposal of the carcase was subsequently authorised.

No other deaths of farm animals were reported during the year, nor was any suspected case of contagious disease.

Visits were made to grazing lands in the Borough and observations made to ensure that the animals grazing thereon were receiving the necessary care and attention.

No complaints relating to alleged cruelty were received, and it was not necessary to resort to any action under the Protection of Animals Act.

A letter was forwarded to a sheep farmer relating to a condition of lameness in ewes, which had developed during the prolonged and severe wintry conditions. The farmer co-operated fully in this matter.

A new Order relating to fowl pest was introduced during the year. This had the effect in England and Wales of terminating the statutory provisions which provided for the compulsory slaughter, with compensation, of poultry flocks affected with fowl pest, except for any cases of the peracute type which might occur. Fowl pest will, however, remain a notifiable disease throughout Great Britain, and restrictions will continue to be imposed on premises where the disease is suspected to exist.

The usual observations were made on British and foreign vessels entering the Alfred Dock basin, through which all inward and outward bound vessels using the dock system must pass. This is to ascertain if any animals, including dogs, poultry or hay and straw are being carried with the intention of being landed contrary to the regulations. No infringements were recorded.

Insects, thought to be colorado beetles, were reported and brought to the department for identification. These proved to be common burying beetles having markings and colouring which are often confused with those of the colorado beetle.

Letters, circulars and press notices relating to animal diseases and to new Orders and Regulations made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been distributed and publicised during the year.

THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

Children continue to be medically examined as soon as possible, after admission to the Children's Homes, and also before discharge, and the medical staff of the Public Health Department give advice whenever necessary.



PART V.

*Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
on the
Environmental Health and Hygiene
of the Area*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year 1963.

Slum Clearance

No objections were made regarding The Wallasey (No. 111) Bright Street Clearance Order, 1963 and the Order was confirmed without modification.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 112) Wheatland Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, containing 40 unfit houses and The Wallasey (Clearance No. 113) Brighton Street Compulsory Purchase Order, containing 5 unfit properties were passed by the Council during the year.

A Public Local Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Inspector on the 17th December to deal with the objections received under The Wallasey (No. 110) Clayton Lane Compulsory Purchase Order. The Minister's report is awaited.

Four demolition orders were made and 5 voluntary undertakings to demolish and 1 voluntary undertaking to close unfit houses were approved by the Council: The slum clearance programme for the year was well below our average for the past six years, this being mainly due to shortage of staff.

Housing Act, 1961

A Senior Housing Inspector was appointed only in October to deal with the requirements of the above Act concerning houses let in multiple occupation and therefore I am unable to report any great progress in this matter. The work is arduous and the procedure protracted, involving detailed inspections and arranging interviews when the owner meets representatives from the Health, Borough Engineer's and Fire Service Departments at the premises and the requirements of the Act are thoroughly discussed and the owner is given an idea of the Corporation's requirements to bring the premises up to a suitable standard.

Clean Air

The Wallasey (Lingham) Smoke Control Order No. 8, 1962 and The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9, 1962 both came into operation during the year. The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10 was submitted to the Ministry for confirmation on 5th June, 1963. A change of policy regarding future smoke control areas has been notified by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Circular 69/63 of 17th December, 1963, due to a decrease in the availability of gas coke brought about by the manufacture of gas from oil as well as coal. Consequently an amended estimated cost for the No. 10 Area will have to be submitted before the Order is confirmed.

The survey of the No. 11 Area was completed during the year and the Area would have been submitted to the December meeting of the General Health Committee for approval if the Government

policy had not been changed. The type of appliances approved for future smoke control areas will more than double the cost of conversions as compared with those carried out in the first nine Areas. This change has already delayed our programme by almost a year.

Food Hygiene

For the year 1962 I had to report a decrease in the number of inspections of food shops and catering premises carried out during the year compared with 1961. I have again to report a further serious decrease in the number of such inspections during 1963 compared with 1962. The figures for the three years are as follows:

Year	No of Inspections	Average No. of Inspections per Premises
1961	3,986	3.1
1962	2,789	2.2
1963	1,676	1.3

This decrease was largely due to the shortage of two district inspectors for the whole of the year.

In my opinion the carrying out of routine inspections is the best method of educating the staff employed in food premises and keeping them up to standard regarding food hygiene. I am, therefore, very concerned at the small number of inspections carried out during the year.

Noise Abatement

Seven complaints were received concerning noise nuisances, 5 of which were remedied by informal action. In one case, written notice was sent to the offender and the nuisance was then abated. In the remaining case the nuisance was due to cafe customers leaving the premises late at night and causing a nuisance to the occupants of nearby houses. This complaint was referred to the Police.

Conclusion

May I again express my appreciation for the support received from the Chairman and Members of the General Health Committee and from Dr. Hall, Medical Officer of Health. May I also thank my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and assistance. May I especially thank my Deputy, Mr. Barley, for his hard work and ever willing help during the year. In addition, my thanks are due to the senior and district public health inspectors, technical assistants and, last, but not least, the office staff for their loyalty and hard work.

Abatement of Nuisances and House Repairs

Work in this field has followed the same pattern as in previous years relying on the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act to enforce repairs to dwellinghouses.

Complaints during the year numbered 2,573, which is an increase of nearly a third over the previous year, probably owing to the very severe weather during the first few months of the year.

14,586 visits were made to dwellinghouses, 1,087 preliminary and 891 statutory notices were served. A summary of the defects remedied indicates the effectiveness of the enforcement procedure.

Dwelling Houses

						<i>Nuisances Abated</i>
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	292
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	135
External walls and chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	183
Damp Proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	43
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	31
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	160
Doors, Windows, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	135
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	97
Rooms, passages, etc., cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Staircases, handrails, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fireplaces, stoves, flues, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sinks, baths, washbasins, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Food stores provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water supply improved or reinstated	...	...	...	...	...	287
W.C.'s cleansed or redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	29
W.C.'s repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	442
Soil/waste pipes, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	130
Drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	130
Drains repaired or improved	...	...	...	...	...	48
Drainer boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	28
					Total	2,235

General Environmental Public Health Nuisances Abated

						<i>Notices Abated</i>
Removal of Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cinemas, Dance Halls : Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools : W.C.'s — Repairs and Renewals	...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools : Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
					Total	37

Total Number of Notices Served (All Acts)

						<i>Served</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	976
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	903	729
						2,123	1,705

Legal Proceedings (Cases heard)	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Nuisance Orders applied for	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Nuisance Orders obtained	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	£1 14	0

No. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31st December, 1963

Classification according to the areas administered by the District Public Health Inspectors

Type	Seacombe	Egremont	Poulton	Liscard	New Brighton	Wallasey Village	Moreton	Total
School Kitchens and Canteens	8	9	3	10	7	7	11	55
Local Authority Hostels, Nurseries, etc. ...	1	3	—	4	3	—	2	13
Other Local Authority Premises ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5
Grocers ...	24	41	18	24	20	27	33	187
Cafes ...	6	9	1	5	80	4	3	108
Greengrocers ...	13	26	15	18	11	18	16	117
Confectioners and Bakehouses	6	10	9	16	7	9	12	69
Sweets ...	25	35	16	29	35	24	22	186
Butchers ...	15	13	8	18	8	10	16	88
Fried Fish ...	9	8	3	8	9	2	7	46
Shellfish and Refreshment Stalls ...	—	—	—	—	28	—	4	32
General ...	18	11	10	30	16	6	24	115
Food Preparing Premises ...	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	15
Wet Fish ...	5	6	4	4	3	1	4	27
Chemists and Druggists ...	6	8	5	6	4	6	8	43
Club Premises and Canteens	7	7	2	3	7	10	4	40
Licensed Premises ...	18	14	9	25	27	10	9	112
Miscellaneous ...	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	5
TOTALS ...	163	205	105	204	271	137	178	1263

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 : FOOD HYGIENE

Owing to the shortage of District Public Health Inspectors it again has not been possible to maintain the number of visits which in previous years have been made to food premises. It is through regular visits, inspections and an educational process that good food hygiene is attained.

Food Premises

No. of Visits to All Premises ... 1,676

Viz.—

(a) Cafes, etc. ...	249
(b) School Meals ...	81
(c) Other F.P.P. ...	144
(d) Licensed Premises ...	104
(e) Ice Cream : (Visits re Registration) ...	22
" " Manufacturing Premises ...	22
" " Sales and Storage Premises ...	339
(f) Food Shops ...	1,145
(g) Sec. 16B Premises ...	64

Work Carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations

Food Premises

Premises cleansed or repaired	62
Equipment cleansed or repaired	27
Hot, cold water supply provided or improved	10
Sinks, washbasins provided or improved	23
Food storage facilities provided or improved	17
Personal hygiene improved	11
Sanitary accommodation cleansed, repaired or improved	21
Miscellaneous improvements effected	47
Total	218

Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

List of Registered Food Premises, 1963

	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
Section 16 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	589	383
Section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	170	64
Total	759	447

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16 (a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream).

Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	46
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	19
Butchers, Sausages	51
Sausages and Cooked Meats	24
Grocers, Potted Meats	2
Boiled Hams	9
Cooked Meat Factories	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	4
Chicken Roasting	13

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

130 samples of ice cream were subjected to the methylene blue test — 13 of them were placed in Grade 3 and 5 in Grade 4 — the “unsatisfactory” grades. 71 samples were taken from six Wallasey manufacturers, ten of which failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. About nine samples were taken of each of the brands of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and two manufacturers failed to comply with the desired standard. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages. 383 inspections of ice cream premises were made; 22 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream.

ICE CREAM STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE YEAR 1963

Registrations Approved during 1963

Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	8
Manufacture, Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	3
					Total	11

Registrations Refused	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Registrations Cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage only	...	...	...	...	...	4
Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	579
Manufacture, Storage and Sale	...	...	...	...	...	6
					Total	589

ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1963

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer

Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	54
Grade 2	7
Grade 3	7
Grade 4	3
Total	71

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	48
Grade 2	3
Grade 3	6
Grade 4	2
Total	59

Result classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1963

Factories outside Wallasey—Table I.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	10	10	—	—	—	*	—
2	10	6	—	3	1	—	*
3	9	9	—	—	—	*	—
4	9	9	—	—	—	*	—
5	7	6	—	1	—	*	—
6	6	1	2	2	1	—	*
7	8	7	1	—	—	*	—
	59	48 (81.3)	3 (5.1)	6 (10.2)	2 (3.4)	5	2

Factories located in Wallasey—Table II.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	17	15	2	—	—	*	—
2	5	5	—	—	—	*	—
3	13	13	—	—	—	*	—
4	7	7	—	—	—	*	—
5	9	6	1	1	1		*
6	20	8	4	6	2		*
	71	54 (76.0)	7 (9.9)	7 (9.9)	3 (4.2)	4 (66.6)	2 (33.3)

NOTE—Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950

The number of routine visits to shops was 1,435 and 25 re-inspections were made to secure abatement of the contraventions summarised in the following table.

Nature of Contraventions remedied

Section 37 (1)	Provision of seats for female employees	...	—
„ 38 (1) (a)	suitable and sufficient ventilation	...	—
„ (b)	Maintenance of reasonable temperature	...	2
„ 38 (2)	Provision of sanitary accommodation	...	2
„ 38 (3)	Sanitary Accommodation cleansed and repaired	... ..	15
„ 38 (4)	Provision of suitable and sufficient lighting	...	1
„ 38 (4)	Provision of Washing facilities	... ..	3
„ 38 (5)	Provision of facilities for meals	... ..	—
	Notices and documents provided	... ..	3
	General sanitary conditions improved	...	2

Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied	—
--------------------------------------	--------	---

Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted	... ..	4
Number of warnings issued	... ..	4
Number of prosecutions instituted	... ..	—

Routine inspection to check compliance with hours of closing and Sunday trading has been discontinued, visits only being made on receipt of complaints.

HOUSING

Rent Act, 1957

PART I: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	... ..	15
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	... ..	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	... ..	12
	(b) in respect of all defects	... ..	3
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	... ..	13
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	—
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	... ..	2

PART II: Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	... ..	2
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	—
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	... ..	—
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	... ..	2

**Summary of repairs executed on the 2 certificates of disrepair
which were cancelled during the year**

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External Walls and Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards paved and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal Walls and Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows and Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Staircases and Handrails repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fireplaces and Flues repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baths, Sinks or Lavatory Basins repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
W.C.'s cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
W.C. repairs and renewals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Soil Pipes or Waste Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Drainer Boards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
External decorations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
Total							23
							—

Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses

Work continued during the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's second five-year programme. The procedure is protracted, involving detailed inspection, the serving of notices and, where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—

Demolition Orders.

- 3 Big Yard.
- 4 Big Yard.
- 131 Wellington Road.
- 133 Wellington Road.

Demolition by Voluntary Undertaking.

- 39 Bermuda Road.
- 5 Bradman Road.
- 30 Burden Road.
- 44 Carnsdale Road.
- 86 Borrowdale Road.

Closure by Voluntary Undertaking.

106 Rappart Road.

*Clearance Area***The Wallasey (No. 111) Bright Street Clearance Order, 1963.**

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Bright Street.

This area was confirmed without objections on the 26th September, 1963.

Compulsory Purchase Orders**The Wallasey (No. 110) Clayton Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, 1962.**

A public local inquiry to hear objections to this order was held on the 17th December, 1963. The Minister's decision has not yet been received.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 112) Wheatland Lane Compulsory Purchase Order.

The above order included the following premises, together with adjoining properties.

Nos. 164-178, 175 and 177 Wheatland Lane.

Nos. 1-25 and 2-10 Lily Grove.

Nos. 3-9 and 2 Tulip Grove.

Nos. 28-40 Bridle Road.

This Order will be submitted to the Minister early in 1964.

The Wallasey (Clearance No. 113) Brighton Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963.

Nos. 108, 110, 112, 114 and 116 Brighton Street.

This Order has been sent to the Minister and if objections are made a public local inquiry will be held.

Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1961*Position as at 31st December, 1963.*

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink"	1,192	—	3,311
(2) Land coloured "grey"	—	19	83

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957:—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1)	505	1,482
(b) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness	45	98
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 17	14	46
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18)	24	51
(e) Houses made fit:—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12	416	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12	603	—
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17 ..	12	19
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26	—	—
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24..	—	—

Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate its Group-plus-Points Scheme for re-housing. Re-housing of families from unfit houses remains outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the shares of lettings now in force.

Overcrowded, tenants, and sub-tenants)	
and not overcrowded sub-tenants)	85%
Health	12%
Emergency	3%

All overcrowding cases must have been overcrowded for at least one year to obtain the extra points allocated for overcrowding.

During the year, the housing circumstances of 511 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 289 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the Overcrowded group. 114 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a standard better than that of the Housing Act.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed an increase of 23 on the previous year, 222 applications were considered and these are analysed below. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing, and only 26 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In five of these instances, the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis. The bulk of the applications came from persons suffering from old age, arthritis, heart disease and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

Housing Applications, 1963

Analysis of 511 families investigated as a result of references from Housing Department.

	Overcrowded		Not Over-crowded Points Scheme	Applications on Medical Grounds			
				Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Housing Act, 1936	Points Scheme		Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Ten-ants	11	24	109	2	9	13	94
Sub-Ten'ts living in r'ms	26	90	66	3	2	8	91
Totals	37	114	175	5	11	21	185

Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation: —

	During During 1963	Post-War Period Period incl. 1963	In Progress Progress 31/12/63
Houses erected by private enterprise	97	1,995	162
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts	156	4,134	256
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	—	174	—

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 248. 300 visits were made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Minister of Labour is set out overleaf: —

Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices*	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	31	29	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	194	224	4	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	23	47	1	—
Totals	248	300	5	—

*In addition 10 verbal notices were given to occupiers regarding various matters.

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecution were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	5	5	—	—	—
Totals	17	17	—	3	—

Outwork

Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Number of outworkers in Aug.	
	list required by section 133 ...	1
	Visits made	1

NOISE NUISANCES

Seven complaints of noise nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, were received during the year: These related to the following: —

(1) Industrial premises	...	...	2
(2) Barking of dogs	...	...	1
(3) Shop premises	...	...	3
(4) Motor cycle racing	...	...	1

(1) In one case the nuisance was from a noisy electric motor. Insulating the motor considerably reduced the noise. The second complaint was caused by the normal working of railway engines and although little action could be taken the co-operation of the railway authorities was sought.

(2) In the opinion of the Inspector after repeated observations the noise was not sufficient to constitute a nuisance.

(3) At a shop the noise from the refrigerator motor was successfully quietened by the provision of baffles. The owner of a "Bingo" stall was requested to lower the volume of his loud-speaker. The noise made by customers leaving a cafe was dealt with by the police.

(4) Observations taken at and near the race meeting showed that although there was some noise when several motorcycles were racing together there was not a serious nuisance especially considering the duration of the meeting.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government made the Wirral Water Board Order 1963 and this came into effect on the 1st October, 1963. The Order provided for the amalgamation of the Water Undertakings of Birkenhead and Wallasey Corporations, Hoylake U.D.C., Neston U.D.C., and the West Cheshire Water Board. The Engineer and Manager of the Board is Mr. A. L. Lyon and Mr. A. F. Collieson and Mr. G. S. Gill are joint Deputy Engineer and Manager with special responsibilities for distribution and supply matters respectively.

The Head Office of the Board is at 69 Allport Road, Bromborough, with District Offices at 40 Mill Lane, Wallasey, and 601 Borough Road, Birkenhead.

For distribution matters the Board's area is divided into three as follows:—

Northern District — Comprising County Borough of Wallasey and Hoylake Urban District, administered from the Wallasey office.

Central District — Comprising County Borough of Birkenhead and Wirral Urban District, administered from the Birkenhead office.

Southern District — Comprising the Boroughs of Bebington and Ellesmere Port, the Urban District of Neston and part of the Rural District of Chester, administered from the Head Office.

Mr. J. W. Atkinson is the Chief Chemist to the Board, with offices at Sutton Hall Pumping Station.

Quantity

The total consumption of water in the town area represented 41.86 gallons per head per day of which 34.7 was for domestic purposes, and 7.39 gallons for industry and commerce.

Source and Treatment

Water for Wallasey is obtained from three sources — a bulk supply from Lake Alwen, a supply from the River Dee works and the remainder from deep boreholes within the Borough.

The borehole water is softened by the base exchange process and chlorinated. The Alwen bulk supply is treated before delivery. This treatment includes coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment except that sterilisation is by superchlorination and dechlorination. Activated carbon treatment is used as necessary to control tastes. All new mains are treated with a solution of chlorine by means of a portable chlorinator. There are no houses in the Borough without a piped supply, but six bungalows at "Castlefields," Ditton Lane, are supplied by means of a standpipe.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

137 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the Wirral Water Board. Two gave presumptive positive reactions indicating coliform organisms but after suitable measures were taken further samples gave satisfactory results.

95 samples were submitted to routine chemical analysis by the Wirral Water Board.

Details of a typical chemical analysis are given below.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity. Waters were wholesome, clear and odourless. Copper was absent except for samples from recent buildings containing new copper pipes. Iron was present in trace quantities occasionally, except when mains cleaning was in progress.

Fluoride content of the water is less than .001 p.p.m.

Lead was not found in any of the samples of water subjected to chemical analysis.

	<i>District A</i>	<i>District B</i>
pH Value	8.1	6.9
Colour (Hazen Scale) less than ...	5	5
Conductivity	160	500
Turbidity less than ...	2	2
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.2	2.0
Alkalinity as Cal. Carbonate ...	38	62
Total Hardness	46	110

Chlorides	31	90
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	1.7	Nil
Free & Saline Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.034	0.064
Albumoidal Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.080	0.068
Nitrogen as Nitrite	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrate	0.4	0.8
Phosphate	0.04	0.06
Silicate	4	7
Calcium	34	79
Magnesium	12	31
Iron, Manganese, Copper, Lead	Nil	Nil

Results in parts per million.

A—Water supplied in Poulton, Seacombe, Moreton and Leasowe.

B—Water supplied in Old Wallasey, except Seacombe and Poulton.

The results of samples of water taken by public health inspectors and submitted to the public health laboratory are as follows: —

(i) Boreholes at Seaview Road.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	18	22	21
1—5	3	—	1
6—10	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	1	—	—
	22	22	22

(ii) Random Distribution Points within the Town Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° F.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	37	56	53
1—5	18	—	3
6—10	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	1	—	—
	56	56	56

(iii) Random Distribution Points within the Moreton Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	17	51	46
1—5	30	—	5
6—10	3	—	—
11—20	1	—	—
21—50	1	—	—
	51	51	51

Samples of water supplies to the Town Area and to Moreton were taken by Public Health Inspectors and submitted for full chemical analyses. The results were as follows:—

(a) Town Area

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	436.8
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	0.89
4 hours	0.17
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N.	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	0.05
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	2.1
Combined Chlorine	140.4
Total Hardness	145.0
Hardness (Carbonate)	75.0
Hardness (Non-Carbonate)	70.0
pH Value	7.2
Lead	None

The sample was clear, colourless and bright. It was quite suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(b) Moreton Area

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	260.8
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	0.28
4 hours	0.56
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	0.07
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	2.1
Combined chlorine	49.4
Total hardness	148.0
Hardness (non-Carbonate)	50.0
Hardness (Carbonate)	98.0

Lead	0.02
Iron	0.32
Copper	0.03

pH Value 7.7

The water was very pale yellow and clear. It gave no visible deposit apart from a few mineral particles.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors	680
Drains cleansed from obstruction after service of notice	130
Drains repaired or renewed	48
Drain Tests	70
Ditches and streams cleansed	2

The following sewerage works have been carried out during the year 1963:—

- (1) 366 yards of 24" diameter sewer has been constructed in Penkett Road to replace the 12" diameter sewer. The cost was £10,000.
- (2) Approximately 550 yards of sewer ranging in size from 12" diameter to 21" diameter is in course of construction in the Upton Road/Seaforth Drive area of Moreton at a cost of about £5,000.

Difficulties occur from time to time in Wallasey Village, the North Wirral area of Moreton and central area of Liscard and Poulton. The Wallasey Village area was the subject of a comprehensive report in 1960 and as a result the Council decided to improve the drainage in this area by a number of stages. The Contract for the first stage is due to commence early in 1964 and deals with the area to the west of Wallasey Village Station.

A report by independent consultants on the future drainage of the Moreton area has been received by the Council and a further consultant's report is awaited on all the possible schemes which will be considered by Birkenhead County Borough Council, Hoylake Urban District Council, Wirral Urban District Council and this authority at an early date with a view to reaching a decision on this urgent project.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

The usual 10% test baiting of 650 manholes was undertaken but no takes were recorded. In these circumstances a poison treatment was not necessary.

Surface Infestations

During the year 427 complaints of surface infestation were received compared with 416 in 1962. Details of the inspections

and treatments carried out are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 499 separate treatments were carried out at 462 premises by rodent operatives of the Public Health Department. 429 of these premises were treated once in the year, while reinfestation involving two treatments occurred in 31 premises; three treatments were required at one premises, and five treatments at one premises. Warfarin has come to be accepted as the basic rat poison. During the year it was used in all of the 499 treatments by council rodent operatives.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricul
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. C'ncil Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
I	Number of properties in Local Authority's District (See Notes 1 and 2)	527	31,591	4,008	36,126	55
II	Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification (see Note 3)	28	346	52	426	1
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	13	81	9	102	1
	Ship rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	1	2	3	—
	House mouse { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	12	135	26	173	—
III	Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act... ...	11	747	39	797	—
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
	Common rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	1	78	1	80	—
	Ship rat { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse { Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	5	102	6	113	—

Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ...	138	12	2,089	2,239	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—	}	}	Figures included in II and III		
Common rat { Major Minor					
Ship rat { Major Minor					
House mouse { Major Minor					
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...		NOT READILY AVAILABLE			
Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A. ...	31	388	42	461	1
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	38	411	49	498	1

NOTES

- Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.
- Note 2. Council houses are included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises. Sewers are not included. Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises, otherwise they are entered separately.
- Note 3. II, III, IV and V excepting II (c) relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatment at each property.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING POOLS

Swimming facilities in Wallasey include the indoor baths at Guinea Gap, the outdoor pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive. In each case, sea water is used, the water being pumped from the River Mersey for Guinea Gap Baths, from the Marine Lake for New Brighton Pool and from the Irish Sea for the Derby Bathing Pool. During operation, the swimming water undergoes a constant filtration process utilising Bell's Gravity Filters and modern chlorination equipment is used to ensure a safe and sterile water. The turnover period at Guinea Gap is once every three hours and at the two outdoor pools once every five hours. Guinea Gap Baths remain open for public use throughout the year and the water is heated; the two outdoor pools are only in use during the summer months and the water is not heated.

122 visits of inspection were made to the Council's swimming baths by public health inspectors. Tests for residual chlorine amounted to 83. Samples for bacteriological examination numbered 183.

At Guinea Gap first class bath 25 tests for chlorine were made, the average result being 0.65 parts per million at the inlet and 0.52 parts per million at the outlet. The corresponding averages of 27 tests at the 2nd class bath were 0.77 and 0.60 parts per million.

The maintenance of residual chlorine in the open air pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive is more difficult. At New Brighton pool the average of 16 checks gives inlet contents of 0.64 parts per million on the east side and 0.47 on the west side, with 0.44 at the outlet. At Derby Pool 15 tests were done and the average residual chlorine was 1.1, 0.41 and 0.33 parts per million at the inlet, centre and outlet of the pool.

Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	22	28	29
1—5	6	2	1
6—10	1	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—
over 50	1	—	—
	30	30	30

New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	25	30	29
1—5	4	—	1
6—10	1	—	—
11—20	—	—	—
21—50	—	—	—
over 50	—	—	—
	30	30	30

Guinea Gap Baths

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37° C.	B. Coli. per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	78	122	119
1—5	21	1	4
6—10	5	—	—
11—20	5	—	—
21—50	7	—	—
over 50	7	—	—
	123	123	121

Chemical Examination — Specimen Analysis**Guinea Gap Swimming Pool**

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	23,220.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	0.32
4 hours	0.53
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	0.16
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	1.7
Combined chlorine	13,200.0
Free Chlorine	0.4
pH value	7.2

The sample was clear, bright and quite satisfactory for swimming bath use.

AIR POLLUTION

Summary of Observations and Visits

Clean Air :

Industrial Observations — Formal	14
Industrial Observations — Informal	101
Industrial Visits	16
Domestic Observations	153
Domestic Visits	183
Other Visits to Smoke Control Areas	260
Other Visits to Proposed Smoke Control Areas	7,385
Visits to Volumetric Instruments	910

Measurement of Air Pollution

A further volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air was installed at Gorsedale Road School during the year. This will enable a year's readings to be taken before the Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7. 1961 becomes operative on the 1st July, 1964.

Four instruments are now in operation and each instrument has to be visited daily.

Contraventions

Verbal and/or written warnings of first contraventions of smoke control orders were sent to the occupiers of 41 premises. In one case a second contravention occurred and a strong warning letter was sent.

The nature of the various offences was as follows:—

Burning of coal	28
Burning of wood and paper	12
Burning of kitchen waste refuse	1
Not known (due to not being able to get into premises)	1

Industry

During the year improvements to plants by the installation of new firing equipment were effected at three industrial premises.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Wallasey now has nine confirmed Smoke Control Orders, a tenth Order is being submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and further areas are being surveyed.

About 45% of the houses in the Borough are within confirmed Smoke Control Areas.

Order No.	Name and Date	Acres	No. of Dwellings	No. of other Premises	Date of Operation	Stage of Development
1	The Wallasey (Church St.) Smoke Control Order No. 1, 1958	11	218 (when completed)	4	1.10.1959	Operative
2	The Wallasey (Moreton) Smoke Control Order No. 2, 1959	125	1,070	25	1. 9.1960	Operative
3	The Wallasey (Upton Rd.) Smoke Control Order No. 3, 1959	31	241 (when completed)	6 (when completed)	1.10.1960	Operative
4	The Wallasey (Fender Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 4, 1960	340	250 (when completed)	1	1. 2.1961	Operative
5	The Wallasey (Brighton St.) Smoke Control Order No. 5, 1960	107	1,343	241	1. 5.1962	Operative
6	The Wallasey (Leasowe) Smoke Control Order No. 6, 1960	1,920	3,247	70	1. 9.1962	Operative
7	The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7, 1961	710	6,073	482	1. 7.1964	Confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government
8	The Wallasey (Lingham Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 8, 1962	335	1,581	30	1. 9.1963	Operative
9	The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9, 1962	93	22	—	1. 5.1963	Operative
10	The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10, 1963	329	2,683	342	1. 6.1965 (proposed)	Awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government
11	Breck Road	240	1,787	111	—	Survey in progress

DISINFESTATION

This year there again has been a decrease in the number of complaints and treatments.

One of the more interesting and unusual complaints was from an elderly couple who reported a snake in their coalhouse. First inspection of the coalhouse and its winter stock of one ton of coal was unrewarding, but on a second visit the snake was seen, only to disappear beneath the forbidding pile. There was no other way but the hard way and the more coal the operatives dug out and piled in the yard the deeper went the snake. Practically every lump of coal had to be removed before the snake, which turned out to be harmless, was caught. There was just the matter of replacing a ton of coal in the coalhouse.

Disinfestation

Inspections

(1) No. of complaints investigated	127
(2) No. of private houses inspected as a result of (1) ...	44
(3) No. of local authority houses inspected as a result of (1)	53
(4) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected as a result of (1)	30
(5) No. of premises found to be verminous:	
(a) Bed Bugs	21
(b) Fleas	5
(c) Cockroaches	46
(d) Other Vermin	55
	<hr/>
	127

Treatment by Council's Operative

No. of treatments on repayment	200
No. of treatments without charge	7
	<hr/>
	207
	<hr/>
No. of treatments with D.D.T. spray	41
No. of treatments with other spray insecticides	155
No. of treatments with other methods	11
	<hr/>
	207

Fees received, £164 4s. 0d.

CLEANSING OF PREMISES

Section 84, Public Health Act, 1936

On three occasions during the year it was necessary to enter dwelling houses and upon a certificate authorised by the Council remove and destroy articles which were in a filthy condition.

A warrant to enter one of the premises if necessary by force was obtained after the occupier had repeatedly refused to allow the Inspector to enter.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During the year four samples were submitted to prescribed analysis.

Type of Filling Material

	<i>No. of Samples</i>
B.S.S. 1425: 1960	
Cotton Felt	2
Coir Fibre	1
B.S.S. 3474: 1962	
60% Woollen Mixture Flock	1

Five premises are registered under the Act. In the main they are occupied by upholsterers whose main business is the repair or refilling of upholstered articles of furniture.

CONTROL OF CAMPING

99 visits were made to licensed sites during the year.

Seven private sites were licensed from the end of March until the first week in October. In addition to the above, branches of the Boys' Brigade and Caravan Club held camps on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of sites licensed for tents during 1963	4
No. of sites licensed for caravans during 1963	3
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1963	6
No. of visits to unlicensed land	6
No. of visits to licensed land	99
Inspection of structures	2,353
Nuisances abated after notice	2

KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

The total number of pet shops is 10. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council. These conditions are based on local conditions, regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops	33
Visits to other premises	14
Animal nuisances abated	2

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

	Visits
Schools	57
Cinemas, dance halls, etc.	30
Sub-let rooms	270
Public conveniences	110
Local Land Charges (search)	1,836
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers	196
Interviews with building contractors	402
Other Visits	4,505

WALLASEY CORPORATION ACT, 1958

Registration of Hairdressers

During the year nine applications were granted for the registration of premises for use as hairdressing establishments, there being a total of 132 premises registered within the Borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907

Female Domestic Servants' Registry.

No applications were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1925

No applications for registration were received during the year.

PART VI.

Welfare Services

(National Assistance Act, 1948)

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

During 1963 the five Homes for Old People were as usual fully utilised throughout the year. The opening of a sixth Home "Osborne House" was imminent at the end of the year. A further three 40-bedded Homes are planned for the near future.

At the end of the year there were 172 persons on the Waiting List for accommodation in Homes, compared with 116 at the beginning.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the Council in 1963.

	<i>No. resident on 1.1.63</i>	<i>Admissions during 1963</i>	<i>Discharges during 1963</i>	<i>No. resident on 31.12.63</i>
"Newholme"	44	13	16	41
"Lamorna"	15	15	12	18
"Redcliffe"	18	5	5	18
"Fernleigh"	51	25	22	54
"Manor Grange"	17	13	13	17
David Lewis Colony	3	—	—	3
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	5	3	1	7
Turner Memorial Home, Liverpool	4	—	2	2
Holm Hill, West Kirby ...	1	—	—	1
Old People's Hostel, Liverpool	1	—	—	1
Leeds House, New Brighton	2	2	—	4
R.N.I.B., Overley Hall ...	—	1	1	—
"Springhill", Nelson	1	—	—	1
Tithebarn Home, Crosby ...	1	—	—	1
British Legion Home, Cromer	1	—	—	1
Methodist Home for the Aged, Liverpool	1	—	—	1
Alexian Bros. Home, Manchester	1	1	—	2
"Rosedale," Wolv'hampton	1	—	1	—
Chester C.C. Sealand Home	1	—	1	—
Chester C.C. Kenwyn Home	—	1	—	1
Cheshire Home, Windermere	1	—	1	—
Cheshire C.C. "The Rookery"	—	1	—	1
Charles Best Home, Parkgate	—	1	—	1
Nazareth House, Ditton, Widnes	—	1	—	1
Church Army, Inglis Lodge, Bootle	—	1	—	1
Reception Centre, 51 Martins Lane	15	114	113	16

4 Tower Street—Lower Flat	3	4	3	4
4 Tower Street—Upper Flat	2	—	—	2
8 Tower Street—Lower Flat	3	9	7	5
8 Tower Street—Upper Flat	4	7	8	3
8 Church Road—Flat A	6	8	6	8
8 Church Road—Flat B	4	—	4	—
8 Church Road—Flat C	5	4	5	4
10 Church Road—Flat A	7	—	—	7
10 Church Road—Flat B	4	—	—	4
10 Church Road—Flat C	7	1	—	8
1a Hope Street	4	—	—	4
15 Percy Road	11	—	—	11
2 Falkland Road	8	—	—	8
8 Falkland Road	12	—	—	12
14 Falkland Road	14	—	—	14
53 Oxtan Road	6	—	—	6
84 Littledale Road	5	—	—	5
75 Withens Lane	6	—	—	6
116 Liscard Road	6	—	—	6
2 Wilton Street—Grnd. Flr.	4	—	—	4
2 Wilton Street—First Flr.	7	—	—	7
8 Beatrice Street	—	6	—	6
Totals ...	312	236	221	327

Temporary Accommodation

It is the duty of the Council under Section 21(b) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to provide:—

“temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof being need arising in circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen or in such other circumstances as the Authority may in any particular case determine.”

The accommodation provided under this part of the Act consists of ten sub-standard flats, two sub-standard houses, a Reception Centre consisting of 5 units of accommodation with communal cooking and washing facilities provided, and nine houses which are termed “intermediate accommodation.”

Registration of Old Persons' Homes

There were at the end of 1963 nine Homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948)

Three women were removed to hospital under the above Act during the year. Two of them returned home and one remained in hospital.

Regarding the four Section 47 cases who have been in Part III Accommodation for some time, two women were still accommodated at the end of the year, one woman had died, and one man entered hospital.

Burial of the Dead

During the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, seven burials were arranged in cases where it appeared that no suitable arrangements for the burial had been and were being made.

Of the seven burials, the costs of five have been completely recovered, one partly recovered, and it is anticipated that the cost of the remaining one will be recovered.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter homes or hospitals if no other suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored in Welfare Committee premises, small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the patient's Estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require in dealing with these cases.

Recovery of Expenses from Persons liable to maintain Dependents

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

An enjoyable Coach Tour round Wirral for the residents of the Corporation Old Persons' Homes, included tea at the Mollington Banastre Hotel and was really appreciated by the participants.

Christmastime saw the usual preparations being made to ensure a happy and memorable time for the Old People.

As usual throughout the year and particularly at Christmas and Harvest Festival time, gifts of fruit, flowers and other articles for use by the residents were gratefully accepted from Schools, Churches, etc., and private individuals.

Rehabilitation Work

During the year 240 people have passed through the Reception Centre.

One family having qualified in the Points Scheme was discharged to a Council house.

Seventeen families were found other accommodation by the Welfare Officer for Rehabilitation Work.

Forty-one families were assisted in finding accommodation without passing through the Reception Centre, eleven of these were couples, widows or widowers over the age of 65 years.

Thirty-seven families have been assisted with gifts of furniture and in six cases, the entire need was met.

Due to the work of the Welfare Officer for Rehabilitation

Work two families threatened with foreclosure of mortgage were successfully advised and helped, happily remaining in their homes.

Three cases were referred to the Marriage Guidance Council, two of which are now entirely satisfactory, the other is still being dealt with.

Community Welfare

Community care means the care of people otherwise than in Institutions, and it is thought to be a better way of caring for the aged because it encourages continued independence and self-help, and the aged persons emotional needs of affection and interest from relatives and friends are more easily satisfied in their own homes, and it is of course more economical than maintenance in a Local Authority Home.

The first line of support in the community is the family, and this is considered to be the best form of community care where the aged person either lives with his/her own children or receives regular daily visits and care from his/her own relatives.

The family itself needs the full support of the Social Services, and the financial needs of the aged are met by Retirement Pensions and National Assistance Grants and their needs for medical attention are met through the National Health Service, and in the case of community care particularly, the General Practitioner and Local Authority Health Services devote a large proportion of their resources to the care of the aged.

The District Nursing Service made 34,038 visits to 1,066 persons over the age of 65 years during 1963, and the Home Help Service devoted 84,515 hours to the care of the aged in the Borough.

The Women's Voluntary Service delivered 20,774 meals to housebound aged people, and the Wallasey Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee members visited the lonely and provided extra comforts.

A reference booklet of Services for the Elderly was compiled by the Senior Welfare Officer and approximately 12,000 copies were distributed through the local Post Offices to Retirement Pensioners, 336 elderly persons completed the tear off slip in the book requesting a Welfare Officer to call to give advice and help on their social problems.

The four Welfare Officers were busy throughout the year, and there was a marked increase in the applications for admissions to Residential Homes.

The main sources of referral are General Practitioners, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations, District Nursing Service, relatives, and direct applications by the aged persons concerned.

There were 136 women and 36 men on the Waiting List on the 31st December, 1963, and 69 women and 15 men were classified as being in urgent need of accommodation.

The Waiting List changes daily, new cases being added, others being removed, and it is surprising how steady the total number remains when the considerable number of changes is taken into account. Publicity or the opening of a new Home always increases the number of enquiries.

The Welfare Officers visit and give information to the aged of the services available, and arrange for the provision of domiciliary services such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, District Nurse, Chiropody Service, or Voluntary Visitor, which may enable old persons to continue living in their own homes. The Welfare Officers provide the link between the services available and the aged person in need, and they are the focal point in community care.

BLIND WELFARE

Registration of Blind Persons

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1963, 73 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop Hamilton. Of these, 50 were registered blind and 23 placed on the Partially Sighted Register. Of the 50 registered blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups: —

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
21—29	1	—
30—39	1	—
40—49	3	—
50—59	1	1
60—64	—	2
65—69	3	—
70—79	4	14
80—84	2	7
85—89	5	4
90 and over	—	2
	—	—
	20	30
	—	—

Statement re: Incidence of Blindness in Registered New Cases

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>		
	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Others</i>
(1) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended:—			
(a) No treatment	10	13	9
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical)	—	7	3
(2) Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above, which on follow up action have received treatment	—	4	2
	<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i>		
(i) Total number of cases notified during the year		Nil	
(ii) Number of cases in which			
(a) Vision lost		Nil	
(b) Vision impaired		Nil	
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year		Nil	

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. on Register at 1st January, 1963	104	160	264
No. added during the year:—			
New Cases	20	30	50
Transfers from other Towns	5	7	12
	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 326
Less No. of Removals from Register owing to leaving Wallasey	4	5	9
Deaths	13	26	39
	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 48
	<hr/> 112	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 278

An additional certificated Home Teacher joined the staff of the Department in July, and a total of 1,834 visits were made during the year to the blind of the Borough, and 144 to Partially Sighted persons. Lessons in crafts and embossed types were regularly given in the homes of the blind people, and visits made to those on the Observation Register for partially sighted.

There has been a considerable increase in the size of the handicraft classes held on each Wednesday morning and afternoon. Some 25—30 people now attend each week and this greater attendance is made possible largely by the services of voluntary transport, which enable many of the less mobile blind people to enjoy the weekly class.

A handicraft class is also held on Thursday evening. The same craft subjects (stool seating, chair caning, basket work, string bag making, knitting and weaving, rug making) are taught as on Wednesday, and there is regular attendance by some 12 people.

Articles were exhibited and sold at the annual gala in Central Park and, for the first time, at an exhibition of handicrafts by the disabled people of Wallasey, held at the Wesley Hall in Liscard Crescent in October.

The Home Teachers supervise the general welfare of the blind people of the Borough, and this takes up the largest part of their time.

Social Afternoons

The social afternoons inaugurated during October, 1962, are still held on alternate Fridays and are proving highly successful. Attendance has now increased and on many occasions 80 people have gathered in the room at Penkett Road to enjoy the excellent entertainment provided by a long succession of voluntary entertainers. Grateful thanks are once again due to the artists, the “tea ladies” and to those providing transport.

Outings

A Summer Outing was organised in June to Colwyn Bay and Llandudno, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who went. His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress visited each of the five coaches to wish the blind people a happy day.

In December a Christmas Dinner was arranged for about 200 people at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton. Amongst the guests were His Worship the Mayor, the Mayoress, and the Chairman of the Welfare Committee.

The entertainment that was provided was excellent and much appreciated by everyone. Our thanks are due to those providing voluntary transport. Without their help, many of elderly and infirm blind would have been unable to attend.

Wireless Sets

The wireless sets allotted to Wallasey from the Wireless for the Blind Fund continue to be distributed and are greatly enjoyed by their recipients as are the four talking book machines loaned out by the Welfare Department. These machines are, at the moment, in the process of being exchanged for the more modern and satisfactory tape recording machines recently introduced by the Nuffield foundation.

Free Travel Vouchers

Through the courtesy of the Wallasey Passenger Transport Committee, registered blind persons still continue to receive travel vouchers enabling them to travel free on the buses and ferries at all times during the hours of service.

During the year 1963, the Crosville Motor Bus Company have kindly allotted 17 bus passes for Wallasey blind persons and these passes are greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Welfare Services for the Partially Sighted

National Assistance Act, 1948

Registered partially sighted people may choose to come under the services for the general classes of handicapped persons or blind welfare. Most elect to take advantage of blind welfare and the 50 people on the Observation Register have been visited and helped where necessary. These people are also invited to attend Handicraft Classes and Social Functions for the blind.

Voluntary Organisations

A number of blind persons have benefited from the excellent service of the W.V.S. Meals-on-Wheels and are grateful for them.

Thanks are due to all the voluntary agencies who have unstintingly given their services to the blind of Wallasey by providing escorts, transport, social functions and other entertainments.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(Other than the Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year one Welfare Officer was employed for domiciliary visits to handicapped persons.

Personal and domestic aids are supplied to individual cases to enable them to become more independent, and adaptations such as widening doors, hand rails, ramps, etc., have been carried out at both privately owned and Corporation properties. Concrete paths and motor crossings have been constructed to accommodate invalid tricycles supplied by the Ministry of Health.

War Pensioners in Wallasey have been supplied with Mini-minor cars and help given over the garages in this connection.

Car badges for the disabled are obtainable on application to the Welfare Department.

One Craft Teacher was employed for the purpose of diversionary occupation. Five weekly classes were held for physically handicapped (three at Welfare Centre, Penkett Road, and two at Health Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton). In addition, three classes were held for the Mentally Disordered (two in Wallasey and one at Moreton). The average attendance is 20 and men and women of all ages and disabilities are taught basketry, rug making, seagrass stools, needlework, lamp shade making, etc. The Wallasey Ambulance Service is called upon to convey the more severely disabled to the classes.

Two Craft Exhibitions were held during the year, one at the Wallasey Gala, Central Park, in July, the second during "Help the Disabled Week" in October. The latter was held at Wesley Hall, Liscard, and lasted three days, and most of the local organisations for blind and disabled took part.

Christmas parties were arranged for both the physically handicapped and the mentally disordered by the Craft Teacher, the first at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton, and the party for the mentally disordered at the Welfare Centre, Penkett Road.

Thanks are due to The Rotary Club and St. John Ambulance Brigade, who help at all times with transport for these special events.

The Women's Voluntary Service also provide transport when requested on behalf of disabled persons, and their Meals-on-Wheels is beneficial to many handicapped housebound people. The Meals are also delivered to the Craft Classes. The clothing service given by the W.V.S. is frequently called upon.

The Chiropody Service — free or financially helped according to circumstances — is available to handicapped persons on the recommendation of the General Practitioner.

Close touch is kept with Statutory and Voluntary Organisations concerned with the welfare of the disabled in the area. The Home Help Service is particularly important to house-bound severely disabled people who live alone.

Rehabilitation, Training and Employment

Courses of rehabilitation and training are provided by the Ministry of Labour and the day Centre at Aintree continues to prove beneficial to Wallasey men who are able to travel there each day without difficulty. The Courses help to build up a maximum degree of fitness, so restoring the men's confidence in their ability to get and keep a job after illness, injury or long unemployment.

The Remploi Factory, Poulton, gives employment to approximately 60 handicapped men and women from Birkenhead and Wallasey. Their products of candlewick articles and different types of bedding are in much demand. The employees are financially independent, working a five-day week, most of them using invalid tricycles as their transport. They could not be employed in open industry.

The Anne Glassey Workshop receives an annual grant from the Wallasey Council and provides permanent employment for several patients who have recovered from Tuberculosis, in addition to their rehabilitation courses for other patients. Their products of machine knitted garments, Christmas cards and crackers, are well known in many areas.

The Sir Robert Jones Workshop, Liverpool, employs one Wallasey man (epileptic) as a Poster Compositor.

Voluntary Organisations for Disabled

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant from the Wallasey Council in respect of Wallasey deaf residents. The Social Centres at Princes Way, Liverpool, and Ashville Road, Birkenhead, are well attended by deaf people from Merseyside.

The Wallasey Hard of Hearing Club meet every Thursday evening at the Corporation Welfare Centre, Penkett Road. It is an active club for the 30 members and Outings and Social evenings are arranged on their behalf.

The Spastic Association meet three times a week for handicraft classes at the Welfare Centre, the cost of tuition is subsidised by the Local Authority Education Committee. The Association arranges its own Outings, Parties, etc.

The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association hold their weekly meetings at the Welfare Centre. Motor Coach outings and tricycle runs were successfully organised and the Annual Dinner was well attended by over 100 disabled people as well as members of the Wallasey Council.

Cammell Lairds sent their annual invitation and 120 disabled and friends were entertained at the Cammell Lairds Social Club, New Ferry.

The Welfare Department is represented on the following Committees:—

- The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.
- The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
- The Liverpool Council of Social Service.
- The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee.
- The Wallasey Spastic Association.
- The Wirral Invalid Tricycle Association.

Statistics of Registration

Handicapped Persons' Section

		Under 16 years	16 - 64 years	65 years and over
General Classes	M.	6	585	51
	F.	4	225	17
Deaf without speech	M.	—	25	5
	F.	—	21	4
Deaf with speech	M.	—	3	1
	F.	—	3	—
Hard of Hearing	M.	—	13	5
	F.	—	10	4
TOTAL =		982		

Included in the above figures are:—

		Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Total
Spastics	M.	2	6	2	
	F.	7	7	1	25
Epileptics	M.	7	14	5	
	F.	4	3	6	39



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



Report

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer
For the Year 1963

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS LTD.

1964



STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

Dr. H. W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

Dr. W. F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers :

Dr. E. J. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal School Dental Officers :

Mr. C. J. LUYA, L.D.S. (Resigned 26-4-63).

Mr. W. J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 1-7-63).

School Dental Officers :

Mr. W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

Mr. E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Mrs. Z. FAIRHURST, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Appointed 1-7-63).

Dental Surgery Assistants :

Mrs. U. BROWN.

Mrs. A. HENDER.

Miss I. DABORN.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse :

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Miss A. J. EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss C. E. MURRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. W. DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss M. E. ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss E. M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss K. E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. KEANE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. I. D. WINTERBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

(Part-time) (Resigned 6-12-63).

Mrs. M. E. GALLIMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time).

Mrs. E. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate. (Part-time)

Mrs. M. J. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate. (Part-time).

Mrs. U. O'KEEFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate. (Resigned 28-2-63)

Miss M. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

(Appointed 4-2-63).

Miss A. E. RADCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

(Appointed 1-10-63).

Mrs. M. BAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

(Appointed 1-1-63—Resigned 1-9-63).

Visiting Specialists :

Mr. J. D. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

(Ophthalmic Specialist).

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M. (Ortho.).

(Orthopaedic Specialist).

Dr. G. EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist).

Physiotherapists :

Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. P. A. PENNY, M.C.S.P. (Appointed 1-1-63).

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. M. B. AVISON, L.C.S.T.

Educational Psychologist :

Mr. J. MAGINN, B.A. (Hons.), Dip. Education, Dip. Ed. Psychology.

Social Worker :

Mrs. U. BARRETT-LENNARD, Diploma in Social Science.

Administrative Staff :

Mr. S. D. LAWSON.

Mrs. B. RADCLIFFE.

Mrs. B. H. MAUNDER (Part-time).

Mrs. E. E. HILL (Part-time).

Mrs. M. A. JARDINE (Resigned 31-5-63).

Miss P. E. SHERRING (Appointed 22-7-63).

Audiometrician :

Mrs. J. E. RODGERS (Part-time).

Town Hall,
Wallasey.

June, 1964.

To: *The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee,*

Ladies and Gentleman,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the School Health Service for the year 1963.

The 1963 Report follows the usual pattern and it will be clearly seen from the various contributions that the health of the Wallasey School Child is well maintained and every effort is being made by all members of the School Health Service to ensure that this high standard continues.

Mr. Luya, Principal School Dental Officer, retired at the end of April after 43 years' service with the Authority. Our good wishes for a long and happy retirement go with him. A welcome is extended to Mr. W. J. Meakin, his successor, who took up his appointment in July.

81 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to the School Meals Service. The usual high standard of food hygiene was well maintained, which speaks well for the organiser and all her staff. In addition to these visits the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector gave his usual talk to the Staff.

During recent years it has become the practice for more organised school parties to visit the continent. The Ministry of Health has stressed the importance of having the scholars concerned protected against typhoid and paratyphoid fevers by TAB vaccine inoculations before leaving the country. All headteachers in the Borough have accordingly been advised to bring this to the notice of parents.

Finally, I should like to thank the Director of Education and his Staff for their co-operation, and also the members of the Education Committee for their sympathetic consideration and interest in all matters affecting the School Health Service.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Principal School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1963

Observations of Dr. Christian, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:—

The number of Periodic Medical Inspections carried out during the year was as follows:—

Entrants	Leavers	Others
2,456	1,293	1,324

Special Inspections (which include cases seen at school at the request of the staff or school nurse and cases seen for the first time by the school medical officers at the clinics) numbered 1,272 during the year.

Reinspections (children noted at previous periodic inspection as suffering from some defect or disability which required periodic review) numbered 175 during the year.

The General Condition of pupils examined at routine inspections was as follows:—

	Number	Percentage
Satisfactory ...	5,070	99.94
Unsatisfactory ...	3	00.06

Elleray Park Day Special School for Physically Handicapped children was visited monthly by Dr. O'Reilly.

Clare Mount Day Special School for E.S.N. children was visited monthly by Dr. Christian.

The children on the registers of these two day special schools are medically examined prior to their transfer to these schools and regularly (approximately once a year) as long as they remain there. This closer medical supervision of the handicapped children is necessary to ensure that the measures prescribed to mitigate or alleviate the handicaps are being conscientiously adopted by the parents, as for example, the wearing of hearing aids for deafness, the attendance at the clinic or hospital for treatment for discharging ears or for the provision or repair of spectacles, and regular physiotherapy when the muscles of the limbs are affected by cerebral palsy or poliomyelitis.

As a result of these medical inspections, a variety of medical and psychological conditions are brought to light which require treatment or observation.

The Tables on pages 24 and 25 show the number of defects found during the year.

As regards facilities for treatment, the following are provided directly by the Authority.—

Minor Ailments Clinics

For minor injuries, skin sepsis, and the like.

Consultation Clinics

For the investigation of medical and psychological problems by the local authority medical officers.

Audiology Clinics

For the assessment of children's hearing, using a pure tone audiometer, and for the treatment of those children whose hearing is found to be defective.

Speech Therapy Clinics

At which a qualified speech therapist treats a variety of speech disorders.

Eye Clinics

At which a visiting ophthalmic specialist carries out refractions and orders spectacles where necessary.

Orthopaedic Clinics

At which a visiting orthopaedic surgeon examines and prescribes treatment for children with defects of bones, joints or musculature.

Child Guidance Clinic

At which a team consisting of a visiting specialist in mental illness, an educational psychologist, and a social worker, treat children with a variety of educational and psychological problems.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics

At which debilitated children and children with certain skin conditions are exposed to the rays from an ultra violet lamp.

Enuresis Clinics

At which suitable cases are recommended to use an electric alarm device to cure their bedwetting.

Convalescence

Arrangements are made for children for whom no other provision would be adequate, to be sent to a convalescent home for a period of four to eight weeks.

Parents of children can avail themselves of any of the services listed above, or, if they wish, can obtain treatment through their family doctors.

As well as medically inspecting schoolchildren, the school medical officers carry out the following duties:—

The ascertainment of children who require special educational treatment in an ordinary school, a day special school, or a residential special school.

The testing of children in the secondary schools for evidence of tuberculin sensitivity and the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of those showing sensitivity. This vaccine will protect the children from tuberculosis for a number of years.

The inoculation of children to protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

The examination of children who wish to take up employment out of school hours, to take part in public entertainment, or to go to school camps.

The medical examination of candidates for training colleges, and teachers appointed to this authority.

The examination of all persons employed in the school meals service who are concerned with the handling, preparation or cooking of food.

The visiting in their own homes of those children who are receiving home teaching under the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944. During the year ten children were receiving home teaching.

An important aspect of our work is health education. No opportunity is lost during the performance of the aforementioned functions to advise both parents and children on matters of health. In addition, schools are visited each year to show a film on smoking and lung cancer and to discuss the dangers of smoking with the pupils. These measures can be supplemented by talks given by health visitors or medical officers, at the request of head teachers.

Finally, I would like to thank the teaching staff of the many schools I have visited for their assistance throughout the year in enabling the work of the department to proceed smoothly.

Observations of Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer:—

The attack on defective hearing, nocturnal enuresis and other recurring troubles of school children continued, as in previous years.

The tranquilising tablets for enuresis, which I began to use tentatively last year, have been useful, though not entirely successful.

Of the first twelve children who used the tablets, four were quite unaffected. They showed no improvement. Four others were dry while using the tablets, but relapsed when they came to the

end of their fortnight's supply. Each of these was given a further supply with the same result. Two others were improved by the tablets, the number of wet nights being appreciably reduced, and the remaining two seemed to be cured, as they became dry and had not relapsed in six months.

These results, though not very spectacular, enabled us to sort out the cases due to tension and anxiety from those due to other causes. Efforts were made to relieve the tensions in a few cases. They were not very successful. The causes were inherent either in the personality or in the environment. A dull child who is sensitive about his deficiency cannot easily be made confident and happy and relaxed. Neither can the child who is starved of parental affection, or who feels insecure because his parents constantly quarrel. When he grows up to be strong and independent, his symptoms will clear up, if too much damage has not been done.

There are limits to the number of cases which can be dealt with, as it is time-consuming, and also family doctors are understandably reluctant to hand over their patients for others to treat.

The electric machines for treating enuresis were again in use. Here also, limits are imposed by the long time required to effect a cure. One patient during the year had treatment continually for more than seven months. As usual there were relapses.

Full use was also made of the audiometer. Tests were carried out on 431 children. The test had to be repeated on 43 of them. There was a weekly special clinic at which failures were examined, and a diagnosis attempted. Any treatment available was given as needed, such as clearing up otorrhoea and removing wax by syringing. We had to refer 48 children to the Specialist at the Hospital, with the agreement of their family doctors. There were fewer cases of very severe deafness than in previous years. This may be a good augury for the future.

Observations of Dr. Grant, School Medical Officer :—

Although many defects are still found at our routine medical inspections, I think it is true to say that most of the serious ones are already being dealt with by the family doctor or a hospital consultant, and only the dental, visual and orthopaedic defects are left for us to attend to.

The standard of nutrition and cleanliness is so much higher than it was some years ago that there are only very few children who fall into the "unsatisfactory" category.

I have, as usual, examined all the entrants and leavers of the girls' grammar schools and though the heights and weights range

from very short and light to very tall and heavy, most of the girls are in good health and present no problems, with the exception of those who are far too fat, and, though they would like to restrict their intake of carbohydrates, have not the will-power to do this unaided. At my minor ailment clinic in Moreton, I have a number of these children under observation and they are given a diet sheet, and weighed regularly. With the co-operation of a drug firm, I am able to assist them with some harmless appetite-controlling tablets and my results are quite good. Others, I have referred to their own doctors.

I am still dissatisfied with the shoes worn by so many of the girls and I have found that the pointed casual slip-on is appearing at an even earlier age, with a resulting increase of minor foot and toe deformities. The mothers agree with me when I condemn them, but seem unable to do anything about it. I feel we are fighting a losing battle against the dictates of fashion.

Nocturnal enuresis is still a problem that defies most treatment, though I continue to persevere with some intractable cases, and I have had a few gratifying results.

Chronic catarrh continues to be one of the commonest complaints in Merseyside and one can only persevere with the usual line of treatment and prophylaxis, such as decongestent nasal drops, vitamins to build up resistance to the common cold, artificial sunlight to improve the general health, and deep breathing exercises to develop the thoracic muscles and aerate the lungs. Intractable cases are still being treated by removal of tonsils and adenoids, usually with satisfactory results.

In spite of the greater prosperity which is being enjoyed by most families, we are still confronted with problems of maladjustment, and "problem" children who require special education; some of these are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic for the expert opinion of the psychiatrist, and others are kept under observation at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

The detection of mild to moderate degrees of hearing impairment in young school children is extremely difficult unless pure tone audiometric screening is performed. Such a child rarely complains of his disability because he often does not realise that his hearing is not as good as that of his schoolmates, and he may be labelled apathetic, inattentive, reserved or simply dull and backward by his teachers and parents. Hence the importance of screening all children who appear to fill this category before assigning them to special schools for the educationally sub-normal, or maladjusted.

There are many other aspects of the School Health Service, such as the examination of intending entrants to Teachers' Training Colleges, annual medical examination of School Meals Staff, and lectures given to senior pupils in connection with the Anti-Smoking Campaign.

It has been suggested by one of the headmistresses that a series of talks, illustrated by films, about sex and human reproduction should be given to girls of about 13 and upwards, subject, of course, to the consent of their parents and the agreement of the Education Committee. Some enlightened authorities have already started this, with a view to halting the increase of V.D. in teenagers.

I should once again like to thank the Head Teachers of the schools I visit for their hospitality and co-operation. We try not to inconvenience them, but I have no doubt there are occasions when they would wish us elsewhere.

Observations of Mr. H. Davies, Visiting Orthopaedic Specialist:—

The pattern of the work done at the Orthopaedic clinics has been much the same as the preceding years with the postural errors predominating. These errors respond well to treatment and show very rewarding results as they lay the foundation for adult life.

There was one case of rickets which was successfully treated.

The outstanding repetitive defect was knock knees. This presents the greatest problem at the present time. The exact single factor has not yet been determined as the condition appears to be the result of several contributing causes. Overweight in children of pre-school age, especially in the males, is one of these causes. I have noticed also in this condition that there is abnormal laxity of the knee joint capsule and its ligaments. I feel therefore that knee strengthening exercises are the logical treatment coupled with crooked and elongated heels to the shoes. Despite the resistance of mothers to the wearing of boots by young children, they are the best footwear for this condition.

The incidence of round shoulders seems to have declined indicating a general improvement in the posture of schoolchildren.

My staff and I would be glad to see in the future an improvement in the general surroundings and environment of the special school at Elleray Park. We feel that children needing special care should have the brightest possible surroundings to act as a stimulation and encouragement in their development.

I wish to thank all the staff who work with me so helpfully at these clinics for their untiring efforts and co-operation.

REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics	..	46
Number of New Cases	.. .. .	409
Number of Re-examinations	.. .. .	972
Number of Cases discharged cured	.. .. .	221

[illegible]

Remarks of Mr. K. Jones, Physiotherapist:—

The most remarkable feature of this year's report is the considerable increase in the number of actual patients and number of treatments given, the two not necessarily being parallel. The greater number of treatments given is probably a reflection of the advantage of having twelve consecutive months of two working physiotherapists.

The perennial problems of a lack of understanding on the part of parents regarding the sort of work we do here, on the one hand, and indifference on the other, present themselves. Parents very often will not take a long view of treatment, and discontinue bringing their children when rapid results do not show themselves, despite the fact that the condition being treated may have existed for years.

Bobath principles continue to be employed in the rehabilitation of cerebral palsy patients. We advise outside consultants and general practitioners of the progress their patients are making.

Elleray Park Special School for the physically handicapped is visited daily by one of the physiotherapists, and much valuable work is done there. We are looking forward to working in the new Elleray Park Special School when this is built.

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1963.

Total Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	1,030
Total Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	...	6,187
New Cases on Register	...	...	...	...	609
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age treated	...	...	...	...	567
No. of Orthopaedic Cases treated at School	...	...	...	...	17
New Orthopaedic Cases of School Age	...	...	...	...	193
School Age Orthopaedic Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	223

U.V.R. TREATMENT, 1963.

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	149
No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	165
Discharged : Cured	...	...	...	...	...	18
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	10
No Change	...	...	...	...	...	—
Defaulted	...	...	...	...	...	74
Left School	...	...	...	...	...	—
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	—

PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1963

Xi:

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Breathing Exs. for post-operative Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		Asthma		Remedial Exercises	
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No.Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No.Trts.	New	No.Trts.
January ..	22	130	28	17	339	6	23	3	17	19	121
February ..	21	87	18	32	378	8	34	1	10	5	161
March ..	39	132	20	9	551	16	58	—	8	18	297
April ..	28	79	13	7	300	10	42	1	9	8	223
May.. ..	79	182	22	7	518	15	70	—	7	39	364
June.. .	36	98	16	7	270	12	61	1	9	8	214
July .. .	31	98	10	—	252	9	39	—	6	8	151
August ..	18	70	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
September ..	30	139	23	28	235	7	31	1	7	18	137
October ..	58	165	21	24	355	7	28	—	18	20	207
November ..	34	122	32	8	401	10	44	2	16	17	267
December ..	13	59	8	6	292	6	31	1	16	12	154
TOTALS..	409	1,361	221	149	3,891	106	461	10	123	176	2,296

Consultant Psychiatrist's Report on Work at the Child Guidance Clinic, 1963 :—

The year's work at the Child Guidance Clinic calls for no special comment from me. It has been very much an ordinary year. The statistical profile would appear to be a standard one for the Borough of Wallasey. It is consoling that nearly 60% of the cases referred were discharged improved within the twelve months period. This would seem to indicate that the Clinic gives a reasonable service.

There is, unfortunately, a small minority of cases for which we have not been able to do very much. School phobias continue to be amongst the most difficult cases we have referred to us. This is of course a nation-wide problem and is receiving much attention at present.

In Wallasey we are fortunate in working in congenial co-operation with all the other agencies of the educational service. Our relationships with the Head Teachers, School Health Service, Child Care Service, Health Visitors and others have always been friendly. I am sure that I express the appreciation of the entire Clinic team in saying that we are most grateful to all these services for the co-operation which we have had from them over the past year.

Educational Psychologist's Report on the Work of the Schools' Psychological Service, 1963:—

There has been a rise this year in the number of new cases referred to the Clinic, and the year has been a full and busy one. The pattern of referral is basically the same as that of previous years, apart from the increase in habit and behaviour disorders. The total numbers involved under these headings are not large enough to suggest anything like a trend or variation outside the long-term, normal limits of fluctuation.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of cases referred at parents' request, which rose appreciably last year, has been maintained, and that there has now been a slight increase in the number referred by Head Teachers and Family Doctors. The overall conclusion is that our service is continuing to be increasingly known and appreciated by parents, teachers, and all others concerned with the welfare of children.

An analysis of the work of the Clinic is made below:—

Cases referred.

Current cases, January 1st, 1963	...	...	...	...	43
To be reviewed	...	...	...	...	5
New Cases, 1963	...	...	...	...	87
					<hr/> 135 <hr/>

The new cases were referred from the following sources, through either the Director of Education or the Principal School Medical Officer :

Head Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	36
Deputy Principal S.M.O.	...	...	...	...	...	17
Parent	...	...	...	...	...	16
Educational Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	3
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	...	...	2
Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Family Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	6
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	3
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Welfare Sub-Committee	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 87 <hr/>

The disposal of cases dealt with during the year falls under the following headings :—

Cases Closed	...	...	...	...	...	95
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	57
Report only	...	...	...	...	...	25
Advice only	...	...	...	...	...
Residential School	...	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Home	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Failed to co-operate	...	...	...	...	...	5
Failed to respond to treatment	...	...	...	...	...	1
Left district	...	...	...	...	...	2
Left school	...	...	...	...	...	1
To be reviewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Current Cases	...	...	...	...	...	38
						<hr/> 134 <hr/>

The diagnoses of cases referred during 1963 are classified below:—

Delinquent tendencies	...	...	...	...	...	14
Emotional immaturity	...	...	...	...	...	4
Emotional instability	...	...	...	...	...	2
Habit disorders	...	...	...	...	...	16
Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	...	...	20
Truancy and non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	6
Withdrawal symptoms	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phobic and anxiety states	...	...	...	...	...	6
Psychosomatic conditions	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lethargy and underfunctioning	...	...	...	...	...	6
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Speech disorders	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 87 <hr/>

The work of the psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker is set out in the following tables :

Psychiatrist :

Diagnostic interviews	...	...	...	...	...	87
Treatment interviews	...	...	...	...	...	177
						<hr/> 264 <hr/>

Psychologist :

Test interviews	...	...	...	...	...	97
Parent interviews	...	...	...	...	...	35
Remedial Treatment interviews	...	...	...	...	...	74
School visits and reports	...	...	...	...	...	108
						<hr/> 314 <hr/>

Social Worker :

					School Welfare Cases	Clinic Cases
Home Visits	...	...	...	...	131	915
Clinic interviews	...	...	...	...	43	528
School enquiries	...	...	...	...	18	191
Consultation with other agencies	...	...	...	...	116	695
					<hr/> 308 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,329 <hr/>

The psychologist's test interviews have as usual been spent on the administration of intelligence tests and measurement of scholastic attainment and personality variables.

Testing and individual coaching have also been carried on within the scope of the Educational Clinic, although group coaching was temporarily curtailed during the absence of our remedial teacher. We are all glad that this excellent work is to be resumed in January, 1964. The psychologist's other duties have included assisting the Classification Board in arriving at decisions for Secondary placement, the selection of entrants for the Pre-Nursing Course at the Technical High School, and advice to the Director of Education in connection with handicapped children and others with special educational needs.

Our Social Worker, Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, has continued her all-round work of liaison with the families and teachers of children with difficulties. Many of the cases registered as 'closed' do in fact return to the Clinic to see the social worker and to discuss their current problems. That these continuing contacts are beneficial seems to be indicated in the relatively small number of 'second generation' Child Guidance cases now arriving at the Clinic! Mrs.

Barrett-Lennard's other activities have included regular service on the Merseyside Marriage Guidance Council, professional and social meetings, contributions to seminars, and outside lectures to youth organisations and other interested groups.

Mrs. M. B. Avison, Speech Therapist, submits the following observations :—

This year has shown an increase in the regularity of weekly attendances. Parents have been advised of the importance of keeping an appointment or notification when unable to attend; few children have defaulted. Parents seem far more speech conscious these days, and defects are readily acknowledged and frequently followed by a request for treatment.

The advantages of admitting pre-school children for treatment have been noted this year. Very few require regular treatment once they begin school and after a year's supervision, they have been discharged as cured.

The new Elleray Park school promises to fulfill all the requirements of a school for the physically handicapped, and we look forward to working in this new school.

It may be helpful to mention that, contrary to the belief shared by a number of people, speech therapy and speech training are not synonymous.

Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	2,431
Number of patients receiving regular treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	119
Number of patients receiving treatment at intervals during the year	...	...	...	...	153
Number of patients admitted	...	...	...	...	103
Number of patients discharged	...	...	...	...	76

Classification of Patients Admitted :

Dyslalia (Defect of Articulation)	...	...	...	50
Stammer	...	...	...	39
Interdental Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	...	...	...	10
Lateral Sigmatism (Defective articulation of "s" and "z")	...	...	...	2
Alalia	...	...	...	2
Total				103

Classification of Patients Discharged :

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Left School	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							—
							76
							—

Classification of the Waiting List :

Not yet interviewed	...	...	...	...	...	19
Interviewed and placed on Supervision	...	...	...	...	...	24
Interviewed and awaiting regular appointment	...	...	...	...	...	36
						—
						79
						—

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING
TEACHERS.—**Min. of Education Circa. 249 of 1952.

Total Number Examined, 1963.

Teachers				Intending Teachers			
Male	...	...	7	Male	...	...	27
Female	...	...	2	Female	...	...	39
			—				—
Total	...	9	—	Total	...	66	—

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

During the year 11 new staff were medically examined and X-rayed on entering the Service and 83 members of the staff were re-examined.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at each of the school clinics as follows:—

Merton Road Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings.

Water Street Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Moreton Clinic—Monday to Friday mornings.

Hudson Road Clinic—Monday to Friday mornings.

A doctor is in attendance at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning, at Water Street Clinic each Monday morning and at Moreton Clinic each Tuesday morning. A variety of minor ailments, such as infected ears, infected eyes, impetigo, cuts, burns and warts are treated at these clinics, whilst at the doctors' sessions, medical and psychological problems, as distinct from minor ailments, can be investigated and the appropriate advice or treatment given.

EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, HOLIDAYS ABROAD, ETC.

Employment	...	...	...	...	...	312
Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	—
Holidays, Abroad, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	19
						<hr/> 331 <hr/>

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria

Schoolchildren given:	Primary Immunisation	65
	Reinforcing injections ...	842
		<hr/>
Total ...		907 <hr/>

Poliomyelitis

Age range: Born between 1947-1958—					
Received Primary Immunisation	...	...	...	...	92
Received Reinforcing Doses	...	...	...	...	1,104
					<hr/>
Total ...					1,196 <hr/>

B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of children offered (per parents) B.C.G. vaccination	1,238
No. of children accepting (per parents) B.C.G. vaccination	936
Percentage of Parents accepting vaccination	75.6%
No. of children Mantoux tested	919
No. of children found Mantoux positive	38
Percentage of children Mantoux positive	4.1%
No. of children found Mantoux negative	879
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	877

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1963

Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin

Health Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	102
No. of Clinic Sessions re Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	223
No. of Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	22,085
No. of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	312

Home Visits

Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	132
Medical Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	318
Hospital References	...	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	129
Ineffective visits, i.e. No Access	...	...	...	...	...	143

Other

Visits to Nursery School	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sessions for Medical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	305
Sessions at Minor Ailment Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	690
Sessions at Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	101
Sessions at Vision Testing of 8 year old pupils	...	...	...	...	...	49
Sessions on Weighing and Measuring (Medical Inspections)	...	...	...	...	...	94

ELLERAY PARK OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

During the year 9 children were admitted; the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Partially sighted	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spasticity	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
						9
						—

During 1963, 5 children were transferred to ordinary schools, 2 left on attaining 16 years of age, 3 were found fit to leave, and 4 left for other reasons.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

Observations of Mr. C. D. Clare, Organiser of Physical Education:—

It is not possible in these notes even to attempt to give a comprehensive report of the year's work in Physical education in the Wallasey schools. Most of the achievements in sport have been adequately reported in the local press, and although successes of teams and individuals are not necessarily a true criterion, they serve in some measure to indicate that they are based on thorough and efficient teaching. My observations are therefore confined to such matters as appear to merit special comment.

Staffing difficulties continue, especially on the women's side. At Primary School level it should be realised that all Teacher Training Colleges do not require each student to take a full course in Physical Education, although practically every young teacher will be expected to take the subject on appointment to an Infant or Junior School. This, coupled with the trend towards earlier marriage—which also affects teachers in Girls' Secondary Schools—means that more guidance is necessary than I am able to give. Despite encouragement given to teachers to attend vacation courses, the only way in which the standard of teaching could be generally and appreciably raised would be through the appointment of a woman organiser on either a full-time or part-time basis.

Progress continues in the provision of facilities for Physical Education. Only two Secondary Schools are now without access to gymnasia, although five gymnasia fall short of the standards required for modern work. In Primary Schools the demands on the hall for other educational purposes and for school meals restrict their use for Physical Education and there are still several schools where a weekly indoor lesson cannot be arranged for each class. Outdoor activity for younger children is largely dependent on weather conditions, and adequate indoor facilities are necessary if a regular, progressive and full programme of Physical Education is to be implemented.

It was disappointing that projects for providing school instructional swimming pools had again to be deferred through financial considerations. It is hoped that the real need for such facilities will eventually be deemed to justify their cost.

On the credit side it was most encouraging to note the exemplary behaviour of schoolchildren who competed in the Novices' Tennis Tournament which was organised and held during the Whitsun holiday. One hundred and sixty boys and girls took part and, virtually without supervision, enjoyed a most successful week of friendly competition. This event, aimed at introducing children to competitive play, will be repeated in 1964.

During the winter, in co-operation with the Cheshire County Badminton Association, a Saturday morning course in Badminton for Secondary School pupils has been initiated. The voluntary efforts of the four Wallasey Teachers who provide the instruction are much appreciated. Only the lack of a sports hall which could accommodate more than one court limits development and expansion of this very worth-while activity.

A sports hall would be of the greatest value in the development of both indoor and outdoor activities, and in many respects would have advantages over the traditional gymnasium. It is hoped that such a hall may be seriously considered for inclusion in the future educational building programme, especially in any project which would otherwise envisage the provision of two adjacent gymnasia.

Observations of Miss A. L. Collins, Organiser, School Meals Service:-

The Meals census taken on a day in September, 1963, showed that 7,375 children had taken a mid-day meal on that day, an increase of 315 over the number for 1962. Of these meals 985 were provided free of charge to necessitous children.

During the school holidays 38,050 meals were served at 8 centres in the Borough.

The kitchen at the new Technical High School was put into operation in November, 1963. At present 460 meals are cooked and served at 3 sittings. The dining room is attractively furnished with octagonal tables which have laminated plastic surfaces in a variety of colours.

Family Service has been introduced into one Primary and two Infant Schools during the year; it is now operating with success in the majority of schools in the Borough. The nature of the Service helps to give a better social training and atmosphere to the dining room, movement of pupils is reduced and each one is able to have the size of helping suited to his needs, thus reducing wastage of food.

An improved ratio of Supervisory Assistants in Junior Schools took effect in October, since when 19 additional appointments have been made. Improvements in equipment are continuously being made at kitchens, in particular replacements of boiling pans and sink units are, whenever possible, of stainless steel.

Report of the Principal School Dental Officer:—

This year was marked by the retirement of Mr. Charles Luya, the first school dental officer for Wallasey, and later its Principal

Dental Officer as the facilities for school dental treatment increased. Well known as a public speaker, he employed this enviable talent to reiterate constantly the dangers of indiscriminate consumption of sweet foodstuffs, without regard to oral hygiene. The measure of success obtained over the years is due in no small part to such men. We wish him well in his retirement after 43 years service.

I took up this appointment in Wallasey in July 1963, and the following are my observations on the service as I found it.

The new clinic at Leasowe has proved a great success with its generous layout and up-to-date equipment. The provision of a high speed turbine has made conservative treatment more tolerable, and it is hoped that the other clinics may soon possess them. There are four dental clinics worked by four full-time officers. The Water Street Clinic is also a well-planned building, but neither the Merton Road nor Moreton Dental Clinics come up to present day standards. These two clinics lack space for the provision of more equipment. Neither has room for a dark room and X-ray, but those patients needing X-rays are referred to either Leasowe or Water Street Clinics. The closure of the Thornville Clinic, which had two surgeries, reduces the available surgeries in Central Wallasey to two. This produces an unbalance in the number of school children per clinic, and there is need for another dental clinic to offset this loss. Meantime, the amount of treatment required is quite beyond the capacity of even four full-time dental officers.

In the short time the writer has been in Wallasey, it is not possible to comment on the treatment figures, but one hears of the favourable number of general dental practitioners per head of population. How many children avail themselves of such facilities is quite another matter. In one school I noticed that out of 66 children, 10 attended their own dentists regularly, 16 did not require treatment and the remaining 40 needed treatment. In another school, 150 children were in need of treatment out of 200.

With such a problem, it is to be hoped that the fluoridation of Wallasey's water supply will not be deferred for too long, for its optimum effect would not be seen for several years even if it was introduced now.

It was an encouraging feature to note the interest shown by the schools visited in their sale of non-cariogenic foodstuffs. If this lead is followed up by the parents, then the foundation is laid for future generations.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have shown interest and lent support to our work, the Committees concerned, the teachers who bear our incursion with forbearance, and the Public Health Department staff, whose co-operation has made my task so much more easy.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1963

MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on registers 16,115

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later	27	27	100.00	—	—
1958	519	519	100.00	—	—
1957	1,560	1,558	99.9	2	0.1
1956	350	349	99.7	1	0.3
1955	33	33	100.00	—	—
1954	16	16	100.00	—	—
1953	20	20	100.00	—	—
1952	304	304	100.00	—	—
1951	648	648	100.00	—	—
1950	303	303	100.00	—	—
1949	371	371	100.00	—	—
1948 and earlier	922	922	100.00	—	—
TOTAL	5,073	5,070	99.94	3	.06

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1959 and later	—	18	14
1958	20	186	159
1957	93	682	540
1956	28	161	238
1955	5	24	20
1954	3	14	9
1953	5	18	14
1952	60	94	113
1951	107	182	233
1950	45	97	114
1949	65	82	113
1948 and earlier	206	220	337
TOTAL	637	1,778	1,904

TABLE C. — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,272
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	175
Total					1,447

TABLE D. — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	22,085
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	312
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

**PART II — DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR**

PART II TABLE A. — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease						PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
						Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
						(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(2)													
Skin	..	..	..	..	..	59	30	70	25	48	13	177	68
Eyes—(a) Vision	..	..	..	..	..	146	173	271	13	220	40	637	226
(b) Squint	..	..	..	..	..	60	10	16	1	22	4	98	15
(c) Other	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	10	5	16	4	41	15
Ears—(a) Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	109	67	6	7	13	8	128	82
(b) Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	40	43	4	1	6	2	50	46
(c) Other	..	..	..	..	..	54	39	23	4	15	2	92	45
Nose and Throat	..	..	..	..	..	192	189	33	35	40	51	265	275
Speech	..	..	..	..	..	49	25	8	6	13	—	70	31
Lymphatic Glands	..	..	..	..	..	12	72	—	7	1	10	13	89
Heart	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	5	22	4	9	15	55
Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	79	54	18	3	20	16	117	73
Developmental—													
(a) Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	1	—	—	—	12	12
(b) Other..	..	..	..	..	..	60	77	11	17	23	29	94	123
Orthopaedic—													
(a) Posture	..	..	..	..	..	10	22	2	11	7	17	19	50
(b) Feet	..	..	..	..	..	106	63	28	18	70	23	204	104
(c) Other..	..	..	..	..	..	44	31	35	22	29	22	108	75
Nervous System—													
(a) Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	2	8	1	11	11
(b) Other..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	12	4	12	5	33	13
Psychological—													
(a) Development	..	..	..	..	..	98	11	6	8	35	10	139	29
(b) Stability	..	..	..	..	..	41	61	7	8	16	14	64	83
Abdomen	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	2	1	5	1	17	9
Other	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	3	1	2	1	11	2

PART II TABLE B. — SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment (3)	Pupils requiring Observation (4)
Skin	57 (218)★	6
Eyes—(a) Vision	37	5
(b) Squint	8	3
(c) Other	43	1
Ears—(a) Hearing	22	2
(b) Otitis Media	2	1
(c) Other	76	8
Nose and Throat	24	1
Speech	5	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	3	1
Lungs	17	1
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	8	2
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture	2	—
(b) Feet	79	5
(c) Other	21	4
Nervous System—		
(a) Epilepsy	—	1
(b) Other	11	—
Psychological—		
(a) Development	15	5
(b) Stability	9	1
Abdomen	2	—
Other	228	1

★ No. of pupils found to require treatment for Warts or Verrucae.

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

**PART III TABLE A. — EYE DISEASES, AND DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	268
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,204
Total	1,472
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	713

TABLE B. — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	232
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	17
Received other forms of treatment	161
Total ...	<hr/> 414 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1963	4
(b) in previous years	10

TABLE C. — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	567
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	17
Total ...	<hr/> 584 <hr/>

TABLE D. — DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	8
Impetigo	42
Other skin diseases	113
Total ...	<hr/> 163 <hr/>

TABLE E. — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	136

TABLE F. — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment	119
Received treatment at irregular intervals ...	153
Total pupils treated by Speech Therapist ...	<u>272</u>

TABLE G. — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,331
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	7
(c) Pupils who received B. C. G. vaccination ...	877
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above:—	
Treatment given for warts (carbon dioxide) ...	96
„ „ „ verrucae (carbon dioxide) ...	107
Hospital In-patient treatment—Medical ...	175
„ „ „ —Surgical ...	96
„ „ „ —Orthopaedic ...	41
Total (a)—(d)	<u>2,730</u>

PART IV. — DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by Authority's dental
Officers:—

(a) At Periodic Inspections	5,056
(b) As Specials	1,778
Total (1) ...	<u>6,834</u>

(2) Number found to require treatment	4,614
(3) Number offered treatment	4,378
(4) Number actually treated	3,160
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at 11(h)	6,417
(6) Half days devoted to—	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	43
(b) Treatment	1,464
Total (6) ...	<u>1,507</u>

(7) Fillings:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	2,853
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	85
Total (7)					2,938
(8) Number of Teeth Filled:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	2,467
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	84
Total (8)					2,551
(9) Extractions:	(a) Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	934
	(b) Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	2,065
Total (9)					2,999
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction					1,681
(11) Number of Half Days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:—					
	(a) Dentists	...	...	...	61
	(b) Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	110
Total (11)					171
(12) Number of pupils supplied with Artificial Teeth					24
(13) Other Operations:	(1) Crowns	...	...	...	2
	(2) Inlays	...	...	...	0
	(3) Other treatment	...	...	...	1,438
Total (13)					1,440
(14) Orthodontics :					
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	6
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	—
	(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	2
	(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	2
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	5
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	7
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	2
	(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	31
	(i) Number of Half Days devoted to Orthodontic treatment				—

MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments & S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	—	—
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. E. Edwards) (by appointment only)
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments & S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey ...	—
	(p.m.)	—	—
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.	Immunisation (1st and 3rd Wednesday each month)

Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey ...	—
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	—	—
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards fortnightly by appointment only)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards fortnightly by appointment only) Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey ...	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic (Fortnightly)
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Immunisation (Fortnightly)

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	New Brighton J. M. School, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Clare Mount Special School, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	School or Home Visiting.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School.
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and R.E. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises) Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. (Remedial Exercises) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, or School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (U.V.L.)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises).

Thursday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. (Remedial Exercises). Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (U.V.L.).
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once per month)
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. once every two months. Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises). School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Grosvenor Assembly Rooms, Grosvenor Street, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Remedial Exercises).

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water St., Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Rd., Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water St., Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water St., Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Rd., Leasowe.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water St., Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Rd., Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	As Wednesday a.m.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Rd., Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water St., Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Rd., Leasowe.
Friday	(a.m.)	As Thursday p.m.
	(p.m.)	As Thursday p.m.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC*(Psychiatric Department)*

120, Church Street, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan, M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.,
Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS — YEAR 1963

Year Ended 31st December, 1963	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
(1) Newly assessed as needing special Educational Treatment at Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	1	3	—	6	6	3	24	—	—	43
(2) Newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes ...	—	1	3	—	5	5	1	22	—	—	37
(3) As at 31st January, 1964 Pupils on Registers of Maintained Special Schools:— (a) Day Pupils ... (b) Boarding Pupils ...	— —	2 —	4 1	6 —	42 —	30 —	— —	124 2	4 —	2 —	214 3
(4) Pupils on Registers of Non-Maintained Special Schools:— (a) Day Pupils ... (b) Boarding Pupils ...	— 2	— 4	— 1	— —	1 4	— 3	— 3	— 1	— —	— —	1 18
(5) On the Registers of Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total (3-5) ...	2	6	6	6	48	33	5	127	4	2	239
(6) Pupils requiring places in Special Schools:— (a) Day ... (b) Boarding ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	5 2	— —	— —	5 4
(7) Pupils being educated under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944:— (a) In Hospitals... (b) At Home ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 8	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— 10

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